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THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 23. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship, 34(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry B. Wilson. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 20(b) (torpedo training and experimental ship.) Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. A. T. Long. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Carlo B. Brittain. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Charles F. Hughes. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OKLAHOMA, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. S. S. Wood. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Capt. Victor Blue. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SQUADRON FOUR.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas Washington. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Force.

WYOMING, battleship, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEVADA, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Joseph Strauss. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARIZONA, battleship, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER FORCE.

Capt. Harry S. Knapp, Commander.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 12(a), 4(b). Comdr. Bion B. Elzer. (Flagship of Captain Knapp.) At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Fred F. Rogers. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At Sanchez, San Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. T. T. Craven. En route to command, At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class. Comdr. Powers Symington. At Tampico, Mexico.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEATTLE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. A. M. Proctor, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. A. M. Proctor. In Breton Channel, Cuba.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles C. Slayton, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. R. T. Merrill. At New Orleans, La.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. C. W. Magruder. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. F. J. Comerford. At Natchez, Miss.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Division Two.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, commander.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Natchez, Miss.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Holt, jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Natchez, Miss.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Division Three.

Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Boston, Mass.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Whitestone, N.Y.

Division Four.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. G. C. Logan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. J. F. Crowell, jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold V. McKittrick. At Rosebank, N.Y.

Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gay, Commander.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Robert C. Giffen. At Boston, Mass.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. John S. Barleon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Fremont. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. H. Powell. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. R. Williams. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. D. L. Howard. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. T. A. Kittinger. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
MCDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyuard B. Wygant. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Fred H. Potect. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Nine.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, Commander.

ROWAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney. En route to Pensacola, Fla.
DAVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WILKES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hellweg. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Comdr. Ridley McLean. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Constant Taylor. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hineckley. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Lieut. John Rodgers, Commander.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. W. D. Dashiell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. G. Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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15¢



D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At Newport, R.I.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Four.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. L. D. Causey. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. W. L. Friedell. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-2 (submarine). Lieut. A. H. Gray. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Key West, Fla.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OZARK (tender). (Flagship of Division Six.) Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-9 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-10 (submarine). Lieut. James C. Van de Carr. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.
L-11 (submarine). Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Mine Force in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of Mine Force commander.) Comdr. Henry V. Butler. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. A. W. Marshall. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bttn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. B. O. Halliwell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PATAPSCO (tender). Bttn. L. H. Cutting. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Christopher Murray. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.) Comdr. John V. Klemann. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempff. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA (fuel ship, merchant complement). William R. Kennedy, master. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAUMEE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry O. Dinger. At Breton Channel, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Comdr. Louis Shane. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. En route to Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Norman J. Blackwood. En route to Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Capt. John Hood, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chester is the receiving ship at Boston.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. R. W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGIA, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. S. E. W. Kittelle. En route to command. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Diamukes. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.
MAINE, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. J. V. Chase. En route to command. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEBRASKA, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Santo Domingo City, S.D.
NEW JERSEY, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there. The New Jersey is the receiving ship at New York.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Tarrant. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. W. M. Crose. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OHIO, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. W. Pitt Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Ohio is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address mail there.
VERMONT, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney.

At Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, battleship, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Green. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At Humboldt, Cal.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson. At Topolobampo, Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. C. J. Lang. At Acapulco, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Perrell. En route to San Diego, Cal.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Thelen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At Eureka, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideaux, master. At San Diego, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Charles F. Preston ordered to command.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Charles F. Preston ordered to command. Aground at Eureka, Cal.

Division One.

Lieut. H. J. Abbot, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

Bethlehem's Bid on Shells for the United States Navy

To the American People:

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded contracts amounting to over \$3,000,000 to a British bidder for 14 and 16-inch projectiles for the Navy, for the reason that the British firm offered prices very much below those of American manufacturers, including ourselves.

We know nothing of the basis upon which the British bids were made, but the public is entitled to know the facts upon which we ourselves bid for this work.

Our bids for the 16-inch shells (shells which have never been used by this country), were based upon our experience in making 14-inch projectiles.

Two years ago we took contracts to make 4,200 14-inch shells at a price of \$1,515,000 (with heavy penalties for delayed delivery). Despite the fact that all our experience and facilities have been strained to fulfill these contracts, up to now not a single shell has been accepted by the Government, although, on the work already done,

| | |
|--|------------|
| We have expended in wages, materials, etc. | \$ 447,881 |
| Expended in making tests for the Government | 75,000 |
| Making our total actual expenditure up to date | \$522,881 |

And we have not received a SINGLE DOLLAR on these contracts

In addition, liberal enforcement of the contract might involve payment of penalties for delayed delivery already amounting to \$678,016.

Navy Department tests are now so severe that neither we nor, so far as we know, any other manufacturers have yet been able to produce in quantity 14-inch shells which will meet them.

In the light of our experience, and having no other basis, we bid for 16-inch shells approximately the same rate per pound as that upon which the Navy Department actually awarded a 14-inch shell contract one year ago.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

Division Two.

Lieut. J. G. Ware, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. Ware. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). At Seattle, Wash.

Submarine Division One.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. A. E. Montgomery. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. W. M. Quigley. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At Eureka, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. J. L. Nielson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry B. Bobusch. Off Humboldt Bay, Cal.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. J. C. Thom. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. O. B. Price. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PUEBLO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At San Francisco, Cal.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. William E. Baughman. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FREDERICK, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Co. H. N. Jensen. At Guaymas, Mexico.
OREGON, battleship, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Pedro, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
HUNTINGTON, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. En route to San Diego, Cal.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. A. Althouse. At Manila, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick, Commander.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. G. S. Bryan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. E. W. Hanson. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. B. Timberlake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. R. Barry. At Canton, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btss. O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Ensign M. Y. Cohen. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Hooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell O. Davis. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship, acting as tender), merchant complement. H. M. Bostwick, master. At Guam, M.I.
(Continued on page 710.)

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S.

PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

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UNIVERSAL TRAINING SENTIMENT GROWING.

Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, who introduced last week his second bill (given on page 687) embodying practically all the principles of the "Army-promotion-by-length-of-service" idea, to which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is now devoting considerable space, declares that his principal object is to provide "an adequate and efficient corps of Regular Army officers to act as instructors in any system of military training that may be authorized by Congress. The strength and scope of the sentiment for universal training, as indicated in the past ten days, has amazed most of us Congressmen," declared Mr. Tilson, during the past week, to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. "Most of us knew that a strong feeling in favor of the question had been gradually asserting itself, but I venture to say that not a single member of the House up to this time had any conception of the extent to which this feeling has spread. It is, of course, too much to expect any action in the present session, because of the extraordinarily crowded condition of the calendar, but I predict that universal training will, in the near future, assume the primary position in political affairs, and will lead to some great debates in both houses."

A poll of the National Guard on the question of universal military training and service was suggested in the hearing of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs accorded Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York, and other representatives of the Military Training Camps Association, on Jan. 22. With Mayor Mitchel were Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, chairman of the Military Training Camps Association; Grenville Clark, of New York, secretary; D. K. Jay and Alfred Roelker, jr., also of New York and G. Edwin Buxton, jr., of Providence, R.I., all of whom addressed the committee. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, said he would like to see the result of such a poll. Mayor Mitchell said that if such a poll were possible it might show the real sentiment of the rank and file of the Guard. If the committee would ask the governors of the various states to co-operate, he believed they would have a most valuable contribution to this question.

"The National Guard has broken down in every instance where it has been put to the test," the mayor declared with emphasis. "It has broken down most recently in the mobilization last year. There we saw exemplified, in a minor way, what would result in case this country were presented with a real, national crisis, where it became necessary to mobilize half a million or a million men for the national defense. The very fact that Congress is to-day considering how it must supplement what was done last year by new legislation is a recognition of the fact that what was done last year proved a national failure for national defense."

The men were all right, he said, the spirit was all right, but the system under which they were compelled to serve was insufficient. Mayor Mitchell's whole argument was in support of the "Plattsburg idea" of a system of universal obligatory military training and service for the young men of the United States, under exclusive Federal control. Obligatory military service, each year training more than a half million men, as men are trained in the Plattsburg camps, is the only democratic solution of our national defense problem,

said he, but the present Regular Army would hardly suffice as a teaching force.

The military committee of the Vermont Legislature completed a draft of a bill to provide for compulsory military service, on Jan. 16. The bill would authorize the Governor to make drafts to fill any company of the National Guard, which is below the quota required by the Federal Government. A legislative commission of educational survey for the State of Washington says in its report, "we recommend that the next legislature carefully consider the question of military instruction with a view to making it compulsory in the high schools of this state."

PRESIDENT WILSON COUNSELS PEACE.

In a continuation of his efforts to bring about peace in Europe, President Wilson delivered an address before the Senate on Jan. 22, appearing before that body, he said, as its members were the council associated with him "in the final determination of our international obligations." The main points of the President's address were:

A lasting peace cannot be had by belligerents alone; it must be guaranteed by all the nations acting in concert to enforce it.

The present war cannot be ended on the basis of "victory" for either side without leaving bitterness to bring on another war; it must be settled on the ground that "only peace between equals can last."

All nations should have an outlet to the seas and the freedom of the seas should be guaranteed.

Peace should be based on the principle that all governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed, and on this ground Poland, for instance, should be free.

Naval and military armaments necessarily should be limited as a result of the plans for permanent peace.

The nations of the world should adopt the Monroe Doctrine, and no nation seek to extend its policy over any other nation.

It is much easier to formulate these propositions than it will be for the belligerent Powers to translate them into terms of diplomacy and decide on what basis they shall meet around the international council to formulate conditions of peace. The manner in which the President's speech has been received in some circles abroad indicates a determination to keep on fighting for the victory against which they are warned. The English receive the remarks of our Chief Magistrate very much as we received similar suggestions that came to us from England during the Civil War. In spite of the warnings we received from Carlyle and others as to the folly of our course we kept on until, as General Gordon expressed it, the Confederacy was "fought to a frazzle," before peace became possible. It would appear that the nations of Europe are destined to go through a similar experience in spite of the suggestions intended to make for peace. The title given by Charles Reade to one of his stories indicates the attitude we should assume toward the nations now engaged in struggle of life and death, "put yourself in his place." No advice will be welcomed that is not prompted by a sympathetic understanding of the state of mind to which it is addressed.

Consulting the latest Army list, that of Dec. 20, 1916, we find the following: Of the seven major generals of the line, five are graduates of West Point and two (Wood and Funston) are non-graduates. Of the twenty-five brigadier generals of the line (now twenty-six with the appointment of Kuhn), all are graduates of West Point. Of the general officers of the staff (1) The Adjutant General, (2) Inspector General, (3) Judge Advocate General, (4) Quartermaster General, (5) Brigadier General Smith, Quartermaster Corps, (6) Brigadier General Cruse, Quartermaster Corps, (7) the Chief Signal Officer, (8) the Chief of Engineers, (9) the Chief of Ordnance, and (10) the Chief of the Insular Bureau—are graduates of West Point. It so happens, therefore, that of the general officers, staff and line, all but two have been drawn from graduates of the Military Academy (excepting, of course, the Surgeon General). As a whole the graduates of the Military Academy have been in a minority of the officers in the Regular Army since the Civil War. Immediately following that period there were about two non-graduates in the Army to one graduate, and non-graduates now constitute more than one-half the officers in the Army. A very large percentage of officers in the Army have been promoted from the ranks. Of the six officers promoted since the Civil War to the highest rank in the Army, that of lieutenant general, only one, Schofield, was a graduate of the Military Academy. Two of them, Young and Chaffee, entered the military service as enlisted men; Miles was a captain of Volunteers; Corbin and McArthur lieutenants of Volunteers; Bates, who was not a graduate, rose from the rank of lieutenant in the Army. The President has authority to select for promotion to the rank of general officer, the highest in the Army. With this exception no man, be he high or low, influential or obscure, can receive original commission in the line of the Regular Army except in the lowest rank, that of second lieutenant.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Jan. 6, page 604, we told the story of a man named Ray Pfanschmidt who, on the promise that he would "join the Army," was released by the court officials of Wichita, Kas., from a jail sentence on the charge of stealing automobiles. Considerable publicity was given to this tale throughout the West and Southwest, in the papers of which sections of the country it was stated that Pfanschmidt had enlisted in the Army. We take great pleasure in announcing that Pfanschmidt is not serving in the Army, and that a man answering his description applied for enlistment at

the local recruiting station in Wichita and was refused as a recruit. Capt. Robert John West, U.S.A., who is in charge of the recruiting station at Wichita, made an investigation of the case and not only discovered these facts, but also has notified The Adjutant General as to the Pfanschmidt incident. Captain West also was endeavoring to obtain Pfanschmidt's picture, and Bertillon measurements from the police for distribution among recruiting stations. In an editorial comment on the action of the prosecuting authorities in this case the Wichita Beacon says: "It can be no less than disheartening for those who have spent so many years trying to enlighten the public to the elevated standard of military requirements to know their campaign has fallen so short—to learn that even public officials are as yet unaware that no accused person can wear his country's uniform."

Cir. No. 34, Militia Bureau, War Dept., just issued by Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann, warns officers of the National Guard that they must not misrepresent terms of enlistment or use other forms of misrepresentation or coercion in attempting to gain recruits. This is believed to have been called forth by reports reaching the War Department that some organizations have been laying great stress on the "one-year enlistment" (so-called) section of the National Defense Act (Sec. 27), which refers only to enlistments in the Regular Army. This section states that "after the expiration of one year's honorable service" the soldier may be furloughed to the reserve under certain specified contingencies. Enlistments in the National Guard, on the other hand, are clearly delineated in Section 69 of the same act, as follows: "Hereafter the period of enlistment in the National Guard shall be for six years, the first three years of which shall be in an active organization, and the remaining three years in the National Guard Reserve * * * and the qualifications for enlistment shall be the same as those prescribed for admission to the Regular Army."

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, chief of the Militia Bureau, sets forth definitely in Circular No. 31, dated Dec. 12, 1916, the minimum strength that will be required of National Guard units. Briefly, the circular states that the minimum strength will be the same as fixed in the National Defense Act for the peace strength of similar units in the Army. Exception is made in the cases of such National Guard units as will find it impossible to reach the required strength at once, in that they are given to July 1, 1918, to do the necessary recruiting and reorganizing. After that date, however, the minimum strength regulations will be strictly enforced. Particular organizations in the United States may be authorized by the Secretary of War, upon application to the Militia Bureau, to be enlisted to the maximum strength authorized in the act of June 3, 1916. National Guard units outside the continental limits of the United States are authorized to maintain the maximum strength fixed under the same act.

There is but one opinion in shipping circles concerning the proposed taking over by the government of all wireless stations in this country, says Shipping Illustrated. The amateurs who rig up antennae on the roofs of their dwellings and interfere with the exchange of messages "for the fun of it," are greater nuisances than is commonly supposed. Particularly in connection with danger warnings have these amateurs made themselves obnoxious and it can be said that at least one ship—that was sunk off Nantucket by the U-53, to the great discomfort of many Americans—would have escaped but for the fact that her efforts to elucidate the warning sent her by another ship which had run afoul of the submarine were blocked by interference from shore, probably on the part of amateurs. In all other countries, wireless communication is under the control of the government, and it is time that the same policy was adopted here.

The Swiss Minister at Washington, Dr. Paul Ritter, has sent to all reservists of Switzerland now in the United States formal notice that they have been ordered to their colors. The fact that this action followed the appearance in despatches from abroad of reports that considerable forces of German troops had been concentrated on the extreme left of their French front, led to sensational rumors early this week. Minister Ritter, however, took pains to state that the instructions from his government contained no intimation that a hostile move from or against either of the belligerent groups was anticipated. He explained that reservists residing abroad were called principally to relieve the two army corps now mobilized. The mobilization in Switzerland was announced for Jan. 24 and was to affect the 2d, 4th and 5th Army Divisions.

The President has named as members of the special board to consider a site for the proposed \$20,000,000 Government nitrate plant the Secretaries of War, of the Interior, and of Agriculture. The board was ordered to investigate the various sites proposed for the plant or plants and to make a report to him containing recommendations. Fourteen prominent citizens of Alabama, headed by former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, were the first to present a brief recommending a site for the nitrate plant. In a 600-page document the attention of the board was called, on Jan. 22, to the advantages of Muscle Shoals, Ala., on the Tennessee river. The delegation urged that the entire appropriation be spent on construction at this place. Another copy of the brief was later presented to the President.

Charles J. Murphy, one of the volunteer soldiers of the Civil War, writes: "In answer to Senator Bryan's assertion that the pension to the Volunteer Officers' Pension bill would be \$1,800 a year, would beg to remind him that the largest amount per annum would be \$900, deducting the \$30 a month that those who are seventy-five years old are now receiving. This amount, according to the bill, would only be given to those who served at least six months, and scaled down to much less to those who served for shorter periods than two years. According to the bill, no officer, no matter what his rank, would receive more than half the salary paid to a captain in the Cavalry in the U.S. Army. I would correct another statement made by the Senator from the South that an officer who only served two or three months would be entitled to this full amount according to the bill. No officer who served less than six months will benefit by the bill. I would also correct another statement of the Senator from Florida that the bill would add \$12,000,000 to the taxpayers. It will amount to no such sum, and in a few years there would be very little to pay, as the officers now average nearly eighty years. I am eighty-five and they are dying off very rapidly. The deaths for December, 1916, were 2,177." Colonel Murphy, the writer of this, who is now in his eighty-fifth year, has distinguished himself in many ways; as a soldier in the war with Mexico and in the Civil War, as a California pioneer and an owner of the first vessel trading between California and China; Russia has granted him the Order of St. Stanislaus for humanitarian services, and he has received other foreign decorations. He is also a wearer of our Medal of Honor.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., delivered a lecture on the military and naval value of the Panama Canal, before the students and the alumni of the College of the City of New York, in New York city, on Jan. 15. General Goethals declared the value of the waterway to the Army and Navy could not be overestimated. He mentioned particularly the construction of docks and coal pockets at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends. At the east end, he said, 350,000 tons of coal may be stored, and at the west end 200,000 tons, making the canal one of the Navy's most important fuel bases. He added that the building of the docks and pockets had been possible because the canal itself had been constructed in less than the allotted time, and at less than the estimated cost. The speaker then turned to the railroad which runs from end to end of the canal, and said that, though its building had been criticized, it would prove a most valuable wartime asset to the nation. After explaining its complete and permanent character, he said that it could be used for transporting troops from one ocean to the other in record time, a feature that would be invaluable in certain forms of mobilization. General Goethals predicted that the slides about Culebra Cut, which have been the most annoying feature the builders have contended against, would be stopped permanently by next year.

The latest annual report of The Rockefeller Foundation emulates the custom of so many municipal reports throughout the United States in being a year late, since the record of its activities for 1915 is not published until January, 1917. One item of particular interest to the Army in the report is the statement that the International Health Commission, one of the subsidiaries of the Foundation, has entered into a co-operative arrangement with the Philippine Government for the equipment of a hospital ship to work among the natives of the Sulu Archipelago, and for its maintenance for five years. "It is expected," the report states, "that by the end of this period the ship will have demonstrated its usefulness, and that the work will be continued on the basis of Government and local support." The report states that the establishment of local dispensaries at different places in the Sulu Archipelago similar to those at Mindanao and Jolo is not practicable, but that the people of the islands can be reached by a hospital ship. It points out that "this hospital ship will serve as an agency for the promotion of peace and order, that it will help to establish friendly relations between the Filipinos and their Moro neighbors, and that it will serve as an entering wedge for permanent civilizing influences."

The Navy Year Book, compiled by B. R. Tillman, Jr., and issued as a Senate document, has recently made its appearance. It gives a resumé of annual naval appropriation laws from 1883 to 1917, inclusive, and embraces all acts authorizing the construction of ships of the "new Navy." In order to save space and make the contents more readily accessible routine language repeated from year to year is omitted, but special acts of importance are given in full, such as the Appropriation Act of March 3, 1883, the act of July 7, 1884, the special increase of Navy act of Aug. 3, 1886, and the Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916. A separate chapter is devoted to the Personnel Act of March 2, 1889, and changes authorized by subsequent acts. Tables are given showing present naval strength in ships and personnel, and cost to maintain the Navy of the United States, also statistics of foreign navies. In the latter one of the lists included is of vessels lost by belligerents from Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1916. A general index makes available the matter in this valuable work of reference.

The National Rifle Association reports that 155 teams from civilian, military school, college and university rifle clubs to date have entered the national indoor small-bore rifle matches to begin next week. This is, by far, the largest number of teams ever entered in the indoor matches.

Two studies on "Military Aviation" and "Motor Transport in Campaign," prepared by the War College Division, General Staff, and the text of a lecture on "Duties of the Army General Staff," delivered by Lieut. Col. F. J. Diaz, of the Chilean army—one of the official publications of the Chilean General Staff, are the leading articles of the October-December issue of the Field Artillery Journal. Lieut. H. Eager, 4th Field Art., contributes a paper on "Field Artillery Schools in Other Countries"; Major E. D. Scott, Field Art., another on "Howitzer Fire"; and Capt. F. B. Hennessey, 2d Field Art., has an illustrated article on his "Report on the Goodyear Kite Balloon." Major G. A. Skinner, M.C., has translated some "Notes of the Present European

War" from the Spanish; Capt. Roger D. Swain, Mass. Vol. Militia, describes "English Artillery Harness"; Lieut. S. S. Winslow, C.A.C., translates an article from the French on "The Massing of Artillery." From the Revue des Deux Mondes are taken some "Notes from the Artillery Line in France," by Charles Nordham.

Technical articles in connection with river and harbor work comprise the major portion of the text in the January-February issue of the Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Major H. C. Fiske, C.E., writes comments on an article by T. C. Thomas on "Box Cofferdams on the Ouachita and Big Sunflower Rivers"; Capt. C. S. Ridley, C.E., contributes a paper on "Subaqueous Concrete Work on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina"; Major W. G. Caples, C.E., made comments on T. M. McCarroll's article on "Levee Paving with Concrete," and Major H. B. Ferguson performs the same service for the paper on "Permanent Superstructures on Harbor Piers, Milwaukee." Major F. A. Mahan, U.S.A., contributes the obituary article, an appreciation of his father, Professor Dennis Hart Mahan, which is marked by both tact and charm. From the Journal of the Royal Artillery is reprinted an article on "The Work of the Royal Engineers in the Field," by Lieut. C. G. Martin, of the British army.

At a convention held in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, a permanent organization to be known as Conference of American Patriotic Societies, was formed. Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, was elected chairman of the permanent organization, and H. H. Sheets, secretary. This is the first genuine effort to arrange for co-operation among "preparedness" organizations, and the older patriotic societies, numbering over half a million men and women, almost all of them people of influence in their communities, and distributed throughout every section of the United States. Among the members of the National Advisory Council are the following officers of the Army: Major Gen. Theo. Schwan, Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier, Col. G. W. Reed, Major Charles R. Howland, Major James A. Moss, Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., Hon. Elihu Root, Hon. Robert Bacon, Governor Whitman, and Senator Wadsworth, New York.

Under the direction of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, a new monthly magazine has been established, the first issue of which will appear Feb. 1. Mayor John P. Mitchell, of New York city, Robert Bacon, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., and George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, are on the board of directors of the periodical, and early contributors will be Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Elihu Root and Henry L. Stimson. Although the magazine is launched by men prominent in the military training camp movement, it is aimed to be of interest to the general public. Copies of the first issue will be sent to all men who have attended military training camps, to National Guardsmen, and to officers in the Regular Army.

With the purchase by the Navy Department of the schooner yacht Crusader II, from Edwin Palmer, of New London, Conn., the new Haitian coast guard fleet is now complete. It is to be commanded by Chief Btsn. E. J. Norcott, U.S.N. The other boats are the yachts Mariette, Adrienne and the coasting schooner J. Edwin Kirwan. They are being fitted out at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., and at various New York and Boston shipyards. It is the intention of the Navy Department to have the boats on the way to their new stations by March. The Crusader II is ninety-eight feet over all, sixty feet on the waterline and has a beam of twenty feet, with nine feet draught. She was built in 1903 in New York and had power installed in 1910.

Plans have been completed for the extensive enlargement of Bancroft Hall at the United States Naval Academy, to accommodate the contemplated increased number of midshipmen to be trained at that institution. An appropriation of \$2,270,000 will be asked to build a two-wing extension to the existing building, each wing to consist of a six-story structure measuring 200 by 200 feet and enclosing an interior court about 100 feet on each side. The proposed buildings are to be of brick with the entire outside facing of gray granite to harmonize with the older structures. If the necessary funds are secured, contracts will be let about July 1, 1917.

Brig. Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, commanding the National Guard of Hawaii, is credited with making the highest score on record in the United States in rifle shooting. General Johnson, shooting over the "expert course" at the National Guard target range, near Honolulu, made a score of 286 out of a possible 300 points. That was three points better than the previous record high mark of 283, made recently by Sergt. James H. Burns, of Company A, 25th U.S. Inf. In practice shooting General Johnson several times exceeded 290, but those scores were not accepted as official.

In writing to express his belief in promotion by length of service, an Army officer says in addition: "I hope you will take an emphatic stand against short-term camps for universal training. Young men should not be expected to surrender the summers of several years to that sort of training, and we would not have sufficient instructors available to be able to instruct several classes in different degrees of training. We must carry each class through."

Armed merchant ships desiring passage through the Panama Canal can pass through the same as other merchantmen if the Governor of the Canal Zone is satisfied that their armament is solely for defense. The question having been raised recently by the application of a Japanese vessel, the War Department on the advice of the State Department on Jan. 23 instructed the Governor of the Canal Zone to be guided by the President's circular to customs collectors at the beginning of the European war.

PROMOTION BY LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The tide of answers to the questions concerning promotion in the Army by length of service continues to flow in upon us in undiminished volume. "Captain of Artillery," whose letter appeared last week, has struck what should be the keynote of this discussion. "His inspiring comments," writes another correspondent, "are fine. His first eight lines voice a sentiment which many of us feel, but cannot so well express—'One Army, one purpose, one soul.' The Captain, Quartermaster Corps, and Colonel, retired, who think promotion to Colonel should wait until at the end of thirty-two years' service, probably have not realized that your plan means 'No more, no less.' Thirty-two years would mean that with the average age of entry at twenty-three, a man would have to wait until fifty-five to be made a colonel, and have opportunity for independent work. Nor would he have sufficient service as colonel to properly prepare and serve as a general officer before being automatically retired at sixty-four years of age. Better open the door to independent work at fifty, before he loses all capacity for the cultivation of initiative. I had an old retired officer tell me that he had been kept so long in a subordinate grade that when he got to be a colonel he was reluctant about doing for himself. Yet he may and probably does think a mere service of twenty-seven years as an officer is not enough. Let us look forward, not backward."

The answers, with few exceptions, are all in favor of the plan. One major of Infantry thinks that there is too much tinkering already and one first lieutenant of Infantry says that a voluntary referendum is not a fair test; that all officers should be forced to vote. This correspondent also thinks that the plan will destroy the proper proportions in the grades; there will be too many colonels; constructive service, he believes, always leads to difficulty; the promotion of staff officers should go with that of the line officer next below them, as in the Navy.

A captain of Coast Artillery favors the lineal list system, in spite of the fact that he will suffer by it. Pay should then depend on length of service. But the plan proposed will in his opinion overload us with field officers, and there will not be enough company officers to attend the work properly. A staff officer thinks the plan is well enough for the line where rank means command, and command goes with seniority. But in the Medical Corps, for example, the door should be left open to exceptional advancement. Even for the line the scheme, this correspondent thinks, "would be destructive to ambition and discourage initiative"; no commercial organization would adopt such a policy. Two lieutenants of Coast Artillery object to counting naval service; it would lead to one of them being jumped by Navy officers who entered the Coast Artillery three years after he did. The other says: "How, in the case of our Army where a hundred officers are commissioned one year and the next year, like 1916, sees many hundreds of commissions granted, can any such scheme of promotion by length of service be practical? The scheme appeals to me as a class legislation, pure and simple. I have no suggestions to improve the plan, except to abandon it entirely."

Captain of Infantry writes: "No. Appropriate commands are fixed for certain grades, and the required number in any grade only should be promoted which would be necessary for the appropriate commands fixed by law. I also object to Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Plan. Medical officers, etc., should have the pay without rank. I cannot see how the plan could be made feasible unless the number of officers originally commissioned each year were about the same. The present system is an improvement."

An officer who has suffered severely from abolishing regimental promotion suggests: "As an improvement, that the law provide that after an officer is promoted under this proposed law, he be arranged on this new plan, in the grade to which he is promoted, so that he would be senior, after promotion, to all officers in his grade who may have less commissioned service."

Captain, Q.M.C., proposes: "Single list for all officers of Army based absolutely on length of commissioned service—constructive dates for volunteers, etc., so that no alteration would be caused in relative position of officers now in any one arm or branch of the Service. No future appointments, except in grade of second lieutenant, and create that grade in and for medics and dentists—the other staff departments to be filled by suitable officers from line."

Captain of Infantry thinks that nineteen years is too long to spend as a company officer. Four years to second lieutenant; three to first lieutenant; four more to captain, and then eight years as a captain is his idea; altogether fifteen years as a company officer, five as a major and seven as lieutenant colonel. This would give seven years as colonel before retiring after thirty years' service. Another proposes 4, 6, 8, 6 and 4 years in the grades named. Another captain believes that "the bill should contain a proviso that officers in each grade take rank therein, in accordance with their original entry into the Service, subject, of course, to losses due to court-martial, or failure to pass examination."

One lieutenant of Cavalry favors the plan, though it retards his own promotion by two years. First lieutenant of Infantry has heard this idea discussed in his regiment over a year, and has never heard a single officer object to it. Captain of Cavalry thinks length of service promotion should be accompanied by an elimination system to get rid of dead wood. Captain of Ordnance thinks that previous service of midshipmen at sea after graduation should be recognized.

A field officer as the result of a winter spent in Washington carried home with him a distinct impression of the place as a hotbed of intrigue, as far as the Army bill before Congress was concerned. Every arm was out to knife every other branch, and to h— with the Army. "The bill," he says, "is a godd bill in most every respect, but it was made so in spite of the system."

First lieutenant, Signal Corps, thinks that a change should not be allowed to affect the present lineal rank of any officer in his respective arm.

Captain, C.A.C., thinks that years spent in qualifying for the military profession in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Volunteers, and at West Point should receive the same recognition as the constructive service of medical officers, dental surgeons and veterinarians. He asks: "Is not the underlying principle of these concessions, and of the plan upon which I am now voting, the old familiar one of 'age in grade'? And do not the enlisted man and the cadet advance in age while they are qualifying for their profession, as well as the medical student, the dental student, and the veterinary student? I believe approximately 80 per cent. of the commissioned personnel of our Army prior to the recent increase came from the ranks, and had from two to ten or more years of enlisted service." The case is cited of a line officer who entered the Service as an enlisted man, and after

seventeen years commissioned service is some distance from the top of the list, while a medical officer with whom he is serving is a major though he entered the service sixteen years later, and is twelve years younger. "These instances," he says, "can be multiplied."

Major of Cavalry thinks a second lieutenant should serve as such actually with troops for at least three years before being eligible for any D.S. whatsoever.

A chaplain writes: "I am in favor of the general plan. I believe it would increase contentment and efficiency, secure better co-operation between the different arms of the Service. It would also prevent jealousy between the various arms when seeking needed legislation. The only objection I can see is that no credit is given for cadet service. Such a concession would make the bill enough more popular to secure its passage. Improvement in consistency and fairness would be secured by treating chaplains exactly like the Medical Corps. Their professional training is as expensive and extensive as surgeons, yet chaplains average ten years older than medical officers of equal rank. This is due to the requirements for examination and appointments of chaplains; viz., ecclesiastical recommendations which have required an average of ten years' experience as settled pastors of churches. The 1916 Army Register shows sixty-four chaplains, average age at appointment, thirty-six years. The medical officers corresponding were appointed at the average age of twenty-six years, fractions of a year being omitted. Chaplains are also bound to average much older than line officers of equal rank. This is only a matter of quarters and pay as concerning chaplains. The recent increase of officers has served to reduce the chaplains' choice of quarters. In the Navy the equivalent rank of colonel is open to chaplains."

A captain of Infantry suggests the following changes: a. Promoted to first lieutenant after four years of service, and not to be available for detached service while a second lieutenant. b. Promoted to captain after eleven years' service, and to be available for detached service for not more than four years while a first lieutenant. c. Promoted to major after twenty years of service and to be available for detached service for not more than four years while a captain. d. Promoted to lieutenant colonel after twenty-six years of service. e. Promoted to colonel after thirty years of service.

Mr. Tilson's bill to provide for promotion by length of service (H.R. 20151) is given below. The service required is four years for first lieutenant, ten years for captain, nineteen years for major, twenty-four years for lieutenant colonel, and twenty-seven years for colonel. Those now having sufficient credit for service shall be immediately promoted.

THE TILSON ARMY PROMOTION BILL.

The text of Mr. Tilson's bill for the regulation of promotion in the Army, introduced on Jan. 16, and based on the plan published in our issue of Dec. 23, page 526, follows:

H.R. 20151. Mr. Tilson.—To regulate promotion in the Regular Army of the United States. Be it enacted, etc., That in any increase in or additions to the Regular Army of the United States all increases in and additions to the commissioned personnel of any arm, corps, or department shall be in the lowest commissioned grade of such arm, corps, or department.

Sec. 2. That the present method of promotion of commissioned officers of the Regular Army of the United States to any grade below that of brigadier general shall cease, and that hereafter officers of any grade in the Regular Army of the United States below that of colonel shall be promoted, subject to existing laws as to examination, only on the completion of the following total years of service on the active list as a commissioned officer of the United States, to include service in the Regular Army, the Volunteers, the National Guard or Organized Militia in Federal Service, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, and for officers of the Medical Corps, service as a medical reserve officer on the active list: To the grade of first lieutenant on the completion of a total of four years of service, to the grade of captain on the completion of a total of ten years of service, to the grade of major on the completion of a total of nineteen years of service, to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the completion of a total of twenty-four years of service, and to the grade of colonel on the completion of a total of twenty-seven years of service: Provided, That no credit shall be given for time lost through failure on examination for promotion or through sentence of court-martial.

Those now holding anomalous position through failure on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure; those holding an anomalous position through the sentence of a court-martial shall be given the constructive service of the officer whom they now follow on the lineal list. Those heretofore failing on examination for promotion shall lose one year for each such failure.

Those who now have more than sufficient credit for promotion to the next higher grade shall be promoted as of the date of this act.

Sec. 3. That officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, and chaplains shall be credited with four years' constructive service for all promotions. Provided, That chaplains, dental surgeons, and veterinarians shall not be promoted beyond the grade of major.

Sec. 4. That officers of the permanent staff corps or departments originally appointed to the Regular Army in such corps or departments to a grade above that of second lieutenant shall be credited with the constructive service required to reach such grade of original appointment, such constructive service to include any prior service in the Volunteers, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

Sec. 5. That the officers retired and thereafter restored to the active list shall be credited with the constructive service necessary to reach the grade to which restored, such constructive service to include any prior active service.

Sec. 6. That the President may assign officers to command and duties in such manner as the exigencies of the service demand, subject to the rules of seniority provided by this act and existing law and the laws affecting detached service: Provided, That, as far as practicable, the assignment of an officer of one arm of the Service to another arm shall be avoided.

Sec. 7. That officers in excess of the number otherwise authorized for particular grades shall be assigned to the duties heretofore performed by the officers on the lists of additional and detached officers, and they shall also be used for the purpose of filling any vacancies in typical organizations.

Sec. 8. That the total number of commissioned officers in any arm, corps, or department shall not exceed the total number otherwise authorized for said arm, corps, or department.

Sec. 9. That in time of war officers shall have the rank and pay of any advanced grade or office to which they may be properly assigned for the period of actual service therein; such advanced grade or office to be in conformity with adopted tables of organization for the Army.

Sec. 10. That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the Regular Army, or to deprive him of the commission which he now holds therein.

According to the figures compiled at Ellis Island, the total inward movement of overseas passengers at the Port of New York for 1916 was 259,367, as compared with 216,274 passengers brought in 1915 and 735,741 passengers in 1914. The increase during 1916 as compared with 1915 is found mainly in steerage passengers, the gain being from 95,467 to 138,126. At the same time there was an increase from 59,797 to 66,741 in the num-

ber of first cabin passengers and a decline in the number of second cabin passengers from 61,010 to 54,500.

AN ARMY OPINION.

We are permitted to make the extracts that follow from a letter addressed to the president of the National Security League by an officer of the Army of large experience:

"On the afternoon of this last day of the year 1916 I want to send you a greeting for the New Year. I have examined carefully the literature you sent me and wish to congratulate you on the excellent work the league is doing and has done all during the year 1916 and before. Incidentally I am returning herewith the excellent talk delivered by Dr. Manning. But he always does seem to strike a responsive chord when he is afforded the opportunity for doing so. Your splendid work is sinking deep into the minds of all the people of this country, who are being reached as never before. I really believe that one of the cleverest things you have done consists in your quotations from Mr. Wilson. It is only recently that the highways and byways have begun to be reached, and by this I mean the people themselves, and especially those who live in small communities where the larger papers and magazines are not so generally read. The small papers, who cannot afford the Associated Press, are now anxious to get everything they can on the subject of preparedness. I am looking forward for great results from your meeting in Washington next month. Captain Angel sent me a copy of your invitations for this, and I felt at once that so much publicity will be attached to this which will be enacted directly at our seat of government with Congress in session that we are bound to secure great results."

"Do you anticipate that any legislation will be enacted by Congress of a constructive nature during this short session? I am inclined to think that, in spite of the hearings on the subject of universal training, we cannot hope for much in the form of legislation. I say this because the time is so short and there is so much to be done in figuring out the usual appropriations."

"You are absolutely correct in assuming that the evils connected with the Army and Navy administration will right themselves. I must say, however, that I have experienced many disappointments with regard to the work of the Army itself. To use plain and simple language, our own personnel has failed ignominiously in connection with the recent mobilization of the National Guard. That the Guard has failed is known to every one, but not so with regard to our own failures. To illustrate, let me remind you that we have had scattered along this border of 2,000 miles, at least 150,000 soldiers. They have been there since early in July, or fully five months now. Many of them have been sent home and still others are under orders to go. Every organization that has gone home is alleging that they have not received the instruction they should have received, and which they were entitled to receive. Unfortunately there is a world of truth in their allegations. I attribute this failure to many causes, but the principal cause consists in the fact that we did not take advantage of the opportunity afforded us (we never had such an opportunity during the existence of our Government) of securing a workable organization, i.e., an organization which would permit of proper training and of team work. There is absolutely no excuse for this on the part of the Army, since the General Staff worked out in 1912 an excellent organization of divisions which was approved of by the War Department, and was so freely published that every one concerned was quite familiar with it. To have complied with this necessitated the temporary appointment of some major generals to command these divisions, but none were appointed and the divisions were not organized as contemplated and fully authorized by Congress in the National Defense Act of last June. Latterly some divisions have been organized provisionally, but by the assignment of brigadier generals to command them and without suitable working staffs."

"Without such organization, team work, which is essential for success, cannot be secured. As a matter of fact, I do not hesitate to state the following: (1) General Funston and no other general officer can hope to successfully command even a perfectly organized body of men who are stretched along a border of over 2,000 miles. How much more impossible for him to effectively command bodies of men who are untrained and unorganized! Why were Wood, Barry and Bell, all of whom have had experience, kept at their present stations doing practically nothing when their services down along this border would have been of untold value to the Government? I believe the Army in Washington could have secured their presence on the border if proper attitude had been assumed and insisted upon. And these are the things that prevent our Army from securing that confidence of the people which forces them to come to us when the time of stress arrives."

"I cannot preach this from the housetops, but I believe it to be a fact that should we receive an order to-morrow to cross the border with all of our available force we could not move inside of two weeks, and I would prefer to say two or even more months. You know that this is not efficiency. The reason why we could not move effectively is that lack of organization we spoke of. Instead of having same we have adhered to an obsolete organization by districts in command of which brigadier generals have been assigned. The effect of this is to get away from tactical organizations which are essential for military work."

THE TRUE PREPAREDNESS.

At a dinner given in his honor by the citizens of New Orleans, La., in that city, on Jan. 8, John M. Parker, who received the nomination of Vice President by the Progressive party last June, made the following remarks on preparedness in the course of his address:

"Class distinction and the power of wealth threaten to sap the very foundation of our Government. We would be almost helpless if attacked by any great power. Lord Roberts' unheeded warning has cost the British empire billions of dollars in money, and thousands of the lives of the ablest and best of their citizens. Switzerland, at peace with all the world, has shown a splendid example of what true preparedness means, and is a united nation of vigorous, patriotic citizens. America should surely follow her wise example."

"How can we best bring about that good fellowship and perfect unity which has been the dream of our statesmen? Compel universal military service for every American youth from the age of eighteen to nineteen, for one year, and for three months annually for the two succeeding years, not with the idea of building up a great military nation, but to be prepared should necessity ever arise. Still more valuable, this service would

teach our sons the importance of system, prompt obedience, efficiency, and strict discipline; the vigorous exercise and abundance of plain, substantial food would build them up physically and mentally equipped to fight the battle of life, and above all, the son of the day laborer and the son of the millionaire, eating the same fare, digging the same trenches, sleeping in the same tent, would soon realize, under the non-partisan training of our splendid Army and Navy officers, that a man is esteemed for what he is, and not what he has, and we would rapidly develop into a great nation, with uniform ideals and of truly patriotic Americans."

GENERAL O'RYAN AT MILITARY HEARINGS.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Adj. Gen. Louis C. Stotesbury, N.G.N.Y., appeared before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Jan. 18, to advocate universal military service, in conjunction with the maintenance of the Federalized National Guard. Mrs. William Cumming Story, president of the D.A.R., was another witness, who spoke in favor of universal military training on behalf of the women of America. General O'Ryan suggested a scheme calling for six years of service in one of three groups—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and a third service which he defined as "some kind of compulsory civic service." Under this system a boy at nineteen would choose the branch he wished to enter. If he chose the Regular Army he would serve one year as an active soldier and five years in the Reserve, while a choice of the National Guard would involve three months' service in the Guard each year for three years and three years in the Reserve.

General O'Ryan defended the record of the National Guard in the recent border mobilization, saying that the trouble was due to the faulty system of the War Department for distributing the necessary supplies and equipment. He said that the Hay bill had not had a fair trial, and that it ultimately would justify itself. He called it a "radical step in the right direction" of giving the National Government control over the State units in time of emergency, and said the faults of the "dual control" had been greatly exaggerated. In reply to a question about the resignation of several hundred officers of the Guard since the mobilization, General O'Ryan said this had been greatly misrepresented, because some of these men had either been virtually asked to resign or had dropped out because they were unfit for service, and that the result had been beneficial to the organization. He declared that the present system of inspection gave rise to misrepresentation, because it made public adverse reports about the Guard, while the Regular Army reports were never published.

General Stotesbury, in advocating universal service, pleaded for a return to the system in vogue after the Revolution, when all the States had compulsory service. With regard to the distribution of supplies, Senator Chamberlain said: "While the War Department regulations may have been to blame to some extent, Congress was also to blame, for recommendations of the department for this equipment had been repeatedly rejected."

"That is true," said General Stotesbury, "and I'll go further than that. The people were to blame. They did not approve proper preparation."

FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Some very plain statements concerning the future of the National Guard are made by Col. Dan J. Donohue, of the 2d Infantry, Montana National Guard, who resides at Butte, Mont. Colonel Donohue, in a long statement in the Butte Daily Post, says that the future of the Montana National Guard depends wholly upon the next legislature. Without sufficient appropriations to carry it over the next two years the Guard is certain to disintegrate. Colonel Donohue agrees with the conclusions of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, that the Guard of the country is not an effective fighting force and that in the event of war with Mexico they would have destroyed themselves had they been forced to undertake long marches across the border. From bad the Guard is going to worse, and all because of a national defense act that is not equal to the situation.

"The National Guard in the United States," says Colonel Donohue, "is becoming rapidly defunct. The passing of the National Defense Act providing for Government control, and placing it on a pay system, was really the first step towards its dissolution. The Service required of the Guard by the War Department under the Defense Act is entirely too rigorous to be lived up to by the Guard successfully."

"The mobilization of the Guard on the border demonstrated the magnificent spirit of the Guard and, aside from that, it was only successful in proving its utter uselessness in an emergency. While most regiments were supposed to be ready for field service on comparatively short notice, the call to the border proved conclusively that not one regiment in the United States was fit for service until after months of hard work. They lacked numbers, training, equipment, discipline and, principally, competent officers."

"The cost of mobilization will be cheap indeed if the lesson learned will be brought home to the American people. That is that the entire National Guard system is wrong. It places the burden of military service on a patriotic few, who can least afford it. This fact was brought home to the men who served on the border, and I am satisfied that as enlistments expire, men will not re-enlist, nor will they urge others to do so. The border service has convinced officers and men universally that prolonged police duty by citizen soldiers is a hardship that the state is not justified in exacting. To take men away from their jobs and business to do a duty that should devolve on Regular troops in time of peace will not be twice tolerated, and the Guard is the worse for the experience."

"The body blow to the Guard was delivered in Circular No. 20 by the War Department, dated Oct. 24, 1916. The requirements for drill and attendance at drill for battalion, regimental and general officers are impossible of fulfillment anywhere but in the large cities. To require colonels, majors, chaplains, and staff officers to attend regular company and battalion drills in states like Montana, North Dakota, Washington, Idaho and other large and thinly settled states indicates a sad lack of discernment of conditions existing in those states. It can't be done, and means the exit of organized Militia from the National Guard, in the west at least, much sooner than if it were permitted to die a natural death."

"The lesson of the border mobilization is plain. The National Guard is passing away. It will have served

a most useful purpose if it but paves the way to some satisfactory forms of compulsory, universal military service."

MILITARY LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Several minor changes in existing legislation that are deemed to be in the interest of the military service are recommended to Congress by Secretary Baker, in a letter written to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Jan. 9. In regard to the old Civil War provision that "a premium of \$2 be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier for each accepted recruit he may bring to a recruiting rendezvous," Secretary Baker suggests the law be changed to read:

"Provided, that hereafter the premium authorized by section 1120 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be paid only under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

In his opinion this would make it possible to utilize the act so that extra inducement be offered retired and discharged enlisted men to secure recruits "and in promoting extra effort on the part of enlisted men on recruiting duty by allowing them a premium for all recruits they may secure in excess of their ordinary quota under conditions as they now exist." Secretary Baker also believes that it would be advisable to have advertising agencies take charge of newspaper advertising for Army recruits, owing to the reason that their superior facilities and knowledge of the business would produce better results. He suggests the following provision be incorporated in the Army Appropriation Act to that end:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the services of one or more advertising agencies in advertising for recruits for the Army under such terms and conditions as he may deem to be most advantageous to the interests of the Government."

Under existing law, Mr. Baker points out, the highest rank that now may be given to an enlisted man on duty at a main recruiting station is that of sergeant of Infantry. He believes it would be an advantage if the Department had authority to hold out some prospect of reward in the way of increased rank and allowances to members of recruiting parties who show exceptional energy and ability by giving to one of the enlisted men at each main recruiting station the rank, pay, and allowances of a first sergeant of Infantry. Secretary Baker also suggests a change in existing law, so that hereafter any enlisted man of the Army who shall be discharged to enable him to accept a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, or in any National Guard or Militia organization, or in any volunteer force that may be authorized in the future, and who shall enlist in the Army within three months after the termination of his connection as an officer with that Corps, or with any organization of the National Guard or Militia, or a Volunteer force, or during the continuation of his connection therewith as an officer, shall, in computing continuous service pay now authorized by law, be entitled to credit for the period of time actually served by him prior to said discharge."

Another suggestion is a change of the provision in Section 24 of the National Defense Act reading: "That the President may recommission persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Regular Army, and have left the Service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness; such recommissioned officers shall take rank at the foot of the respective grades which they held at the time of their separation from the Army." This could be effected by the insertion of a provision in the Army Appropriation Act, as follows: "That persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Regular Army, and are recommissioned by the President under the terms of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, shall be so recommissioned as additional officers." Such a provision as that suggested would, if enacted into law, be along the same line as provisions in the act of March 4, 1915, relating to the restoration of retired officers to the active list, and would preserve the rights of all concerned without any material increase in the cost of maintaining the Military Establishment.

ENLISTED SERVICE FOR COMMISSION.

Commenting on a statement that "The road to a commission in the Army or Navy should be through the recruiting offices," which appeared in an editorial in The Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville, the New York Times said: "It is a startling suggestion. It is one that is likely to cause a great deal of resentment among Army officers who have devoted their lives to military education and national service."

As to this Major Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., retired, writes to the New York Times, as follows: "After nearly forty years of Army service, in which I think I have attained a fair knowledge of the mind of the Army. I feel justified in saying that you are entirely erroneous as to great resentment resulting among officers from that proposition. On the contrary, I believe that a great majority would agree with you that a year of service in the ranks would be a most valuable preliminary experience for cadets; first, because of gaining a basic knowledge of service from the enlisted man's standpoint, and, second, to weed out and exclude those who under present custom may spend four years of military training and graduate successfully, only to find out that they are misfits in practical soldiering, and that the expense to the Government of their military education was not justified."

"The successful product of West Point had the military instinct before going there as a cadet. I believe fully that a preliminary year in the ranks would be of the greatest value in eliminating those who have no enthusiasm for the Service; also the boy who lacks the spunk to take his year in the ranks as a preliminary tryout has no right to keep a better military boy out of an appointment to West Point."

"As to 'scrapping' West Point and Annapolis, that is foolish: the technical training and mental development obtained at those schools are invaluable, if you get the proper military material to work on."

"Many boys graduate from the academies who lack in military aptitude. It would be far better to eliminate them through enlisted service than to pay the expense of an education that makes a negative routine officer."

"Finally, as bearing on any suspected bias, I speak as a West Point graduate, and also knowing that there are many officers, leaders of men and getters of military results, now in the Army who 'came through the ranks' who are better officers than many who have graduated

from West Point, though the former would have been better still if they had had the advantage of that education. I have little fear of protest of that statement from other graduates."

THE PERIOD REQUISITE FOR TRAINING.

Owing to the discussion both in and out of the Army as to the subject of universal military training, there exists at the present time an unusually diversified opinion as to the length of time it requires to train a recruit to make him an efficient man in the ranks. The experience of Great Britain in the war in this respect bears more closely on our case than that of any of the other European powers, and from an observer who spent more than two years in the British training camps, we learn that while the average period of training is fifteen months, men have been sent to the front after nine months of instruction. It is not so long ago that officers in the U.S. Army were of the opinion that it took two years to properly train a recruit. Now in the various plans that are suggested for universal training, we read of terms of duty varying from four months in the first year of service to an entire twelve month. It is apparent that no standard is yet fixed.

In any study of this problem it will be well to heed the suggestion made by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in the course of his statement to the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 27, 1916. The chief point advanced by General Wood was that he "would have no minimum period of enlistment," his idea being that if a man who had come up for military service should have the privilege of passing into the reserves as soon as he could prove himself an efficient soldier. As he expressed it: "I would establish a form of enlistment under which intelligence, application and industry would have the same effect upon determining how long a man shall remain with the colors before he goes into the Reserve. I would have no minimum period. I would authorize company, troop, and battery commanders to recommend transfer or to transfer a man to the Reserve as soon as in the opinion of the officer that man is a well-trained soldier. . . . I think you would secure a much more intelligent class of men under a system which permitted transfer to the reserve as soon as men are efficient. There are plenty of men who are desirous of qualifying and being passed into the reserve, but who do not want to tie themselves up for a number of years."

General Wood said that, in his opinion, the most important things men in the civilian training camps carried away with them were the convictions as to what training really means, what organization meant, "and that they became pretty thoroughly grounded in the basic principles of organization, in questions of training, as to the need of officers, the need of supplies, and all that sort of thing. They were given," he continued, "a very hard month's work, about as much work as the ordinary militiaman would get during the period of three years in the average militia organization, and they got it consecutively under the officers of the Regular Army, carefully selected, and in conjunction with Regular troops. They were all men of a very high grade of intelligence, and they went ahead, as compared with the average recruit, probably at the rate of 6 or 8 to 1. The officers of our training staff reported that the work these men had accomplished equalled about four and a half or five months' work by recruits under favorable conditions."

"The type of man we should probably get under the continental army plan could be trained very well in six months if assembled in large training camps alongside of full-strength organizations of Regular troops and under the instruction of carefully selected officers of the Regular Army. Everything depends upon the condition under which men are trained, and the time given to the training each day—the following out of a carefully prepared and progressive schedule. None of these things are possible at the average post, at which recruits are received at frequent and irregular intervals, and at which there is a great amount of police and administrative work. There is absolutely no comparison between what can be accomplished under conditions such as we had at Plattsburgh and conditions such as exist at the average post, nor should the results obtained under normal conditions at the Regular establishment form the basis for estimating the time that would be required to train men under conditions such as would exist in a camp equipped and prepared for intensive training."

PLAYING THE GAME: ROAST THE ARMY.

From correspondents in Buffalo, N.Y., Topeka, Kan., Roanoke, Va., and Augusta, Ga., among various others we have received newspaper clippings containing attacks on the Army with comments by the writers. So many of these have come to us within the past few weeks that we cannot afford space for them all. Such vulgar attacks on the Army are a regrettably old story, while at the present time the Army itself is busily engaged, not in replying to such attacks, but in doing constructive work for the good of the United States, and of the people who live within its boundaries and in its overseas possessions, and we prefer to give precedence to such work in our columns. A reply to one of these communications we are moved to print, however, in view of the fact that it is an answer to a particularly scurrilous attack on the Army made in the columns of the Augusta Herald. It was written by Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., retired and reads:

"I resent the unwarranted, scurrilous, and senseless attack upon the Army appearing in your paper yesterday evening in the guise of an editorial. To one who knows exactly how Augusta was saved a few years ago from the violence of a whole regiment of mutinous volunteers (one troop of Regular Cavalry corralling a thousand mutineers in full cry, with their arms, for the city) it is astonishing that an Augusta paper would be willing to stand for indiscipline and mobocracy. You forget that the Army is in this country what every national army is under every government, the final protection of law and order, the power behind the courts and even behind the decisions of the ballot."

"It is hard to tell what is meant by this offensive editorial beyond mere mud-slinging, but I concede to it one clear and true statement: 'The country stands in a position of peril.' It does. It needs universal justice, with our young men of every class training side by side with equal obligations to the country and equal chances of advancement, but if the spirit of your editorial is to inspire the nation in this undertaking, God help us! Ignorance, after all, is our greatest peril! I request

that you publish this letter giving it the same prominence you gave the article which insults every officer of the U.S. Army."

Argument would be wasted on the authors of such articles as that to which General Duval replies. They appear to be prompted by a spirit of vindictiveness toward the Army, for what it is difficult to account, and this spirit finds its most indecent expression in the Augusta paper.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, were designated last week:

Arizona—Richard L. Dunlap, Ray.
Arkansas—Alford R. Owens, second alternate, Greenwood.

California—Farley E. Wood, Cedarville; James I. Hawkins, first alternate, Cedarville; Arthur C. Edwards, second alternate, Alturas.

Connecticut—Denis M. B. Totten, first alternate, Milford.

Florida—Roswell B. Hart, second alternate, Clearwater.

Georgia—William L. Davis, first alternate, Cedartown.

Illinois—Jonas B. Frankel, 946 North Oakley Boulevard, Chicago; Herbert Semmelmeier, 2629 North Fairfield avenue, Chicago; Samuel S. Lubelsky, first alternate, 3317 Bertrane avenue, Chicago; Kenneth E. Wolcott, second alternate, 3422 West North avenue, Chicago; Charles M. Shutt, Kincaid; William E. Johnson, jr., 732 North Fifth street, Springfield; Everette M. Kuy Kendall, first alternate, Jacksonville.

Indiana—Thomas B. Hedekin, first alternate, Fort Wayne; Leman S. Baker, first alternate, Columbia City.

Iowa—Edward L. Strohbehn, 904 West Sixth street, Davenport; Harold A. Reddick, first alternate, Iowa City; Raymond W. Nelson, second alternate, 1330 Fulton avenue, Davenport.

Kansas—Milton S. Eisenhower, second alternate, Abilene.

Kentucky—William A. Smith, Middlesboro; Singleton J. Yeary, first alternate, Middlesboro.

Louisiana—Malcolm H. Sutter, New Orleans; Jullian H. de la Vergne, first alternate, New Orleans.

Maine—Boy W. Bartlett, Castine.

Massachusetts—William H. Wenstrom, first alternate, Brookline; William J. Regan, 17 Dodge street, Gloucester; Hiram Freedman, first alternate, 413 Essex street, Salem; Ardoin E. Casgrain, second alternate, 32 Broadway, Beverly.

Michigan—Alexander R. MacMillan, Detroit.

Mississippi—Turner A. Woodson, 1115 Main street, Vicksburg.

Nebraska—Glen V. Paxton, 2437 Laurel avenue, Omaha; Henry W. Rustin, first alternate, Omaha; Walter H. Catlin, second alternate, 2441 Manderson street, Omaha.

Nevada—Maxwell M. Titlow, second alternate, Goldfield.

New Hampshire—Samuel Lavoie, Nashua; Ernest A. Bixby, first alternate, North Charlestown; Louis M. Brown, second alternate, Hollis.

New Jersey—Cornelius Garrison, Port Republic; Harry Tanenbaum, first alternate, Cape May City; Donald H. Ross, second alternate, Vincentown.

New Mexico—Samuel I. Roberts, jr., Carlsbad; Robert L. Simpson, first alternate, Greenfield.

New York—Calistus E. Heffernan, second alternate, 735 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn; James W. Boyd, 302 West Twenty-second street, New York, N.Y.; Peter A. Drury, first alternate, 141 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, N.Y.; Lathrop R. Bullane, second alternate, 118 East Thirty-first street, New York, N.Y.; William M. Lawlor, 310 Classon avenue, Brooklyn.

North Carolina—Hugh McKinnon, Raleigh; Charles Mehegan, Kinston.

Ohio—Charles E. Rust, Athens; Sydney W. Gould, Canton; Richard D. Ralf, first alternate, Canton; Donald G. Stratton, second alternate, Alliance; Harry Dulsky, first alternate, Circleville.

Oklahoma—Robert A. Farmer, Vinita; Horace Speed, jr., first alternate, Tulsa; Lawrence G. Smith, second alternate, Muskogee.

Pennsylvania—Wentworth D. Vedder, jr., Wellsboro; Jacob F. Frain, first alternate, Williamsport; Guy C. Cawley, second alternate, Lock Haven; David A. Newcomer, first alternate, Pittsburgh; Ralph W. Austin, Philadelphia; James C. Sheers, first alternate, 524 South Lang avenue, Pittsburgh; William L. Allen, second alternate, 207 Denniston avenue, Pittsburgh; George K. Beyerle, Pottsville; William E. Watters, jr., first alternate, Ashland; Tracy M. Schucker, second alternate, Auburn; Horatio T. Underwood, Schuylkill Haven; Robert F. Carter, first alternate, Mahanoy City; Herbert Reichelderfer, second alternate, Tamaqua.

Tennessee—William A. Fowlkes, jr., second alternate, Dyersburg.

Texas—Forrest L. Park, 210 South Clinton, Dallas; Lorenzo S. Sabine, jr., second alternate, 3412 Gaston, Dallas; D. Vernon Fickle, second alternate, Austin.

Virginia—Leslie B. Downing, Fairport.

Wisconsin—Oscar von Toerne, Fort Atkinson.

FAILURE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This country has seen in the last six months the breakdown of voluntary service. The Regular Army is put to it to obtain recruits because men can obtain better wages in civil life. The National Guard, because of the mobilization last summer, received its death blow, and now no man who was in it last summer will re-enlist or will advise his friends to enlist. Thus the country will find itself after a while with practically no land forces unless it adopts universal military service.

The writer would suggest some such scheme as this: Take all boys—say in June, of their eighteenth year—and hold them for a preliminary intensive training of six months. After that give them the choice of a further training of one year more in the Regular Army, or four years in a truly federalized Militia or National Guard, such supplementary training to be completed before the boy is twenty-five years of age. Afterwards all pass into the reserve.

This scheme would probably be met by the argument

that it interferes with the boy's education, or his start in business. He would probably lose only three months of his final year at school, or of his freshman year at college. If a boy goes straight from school to business, it would mean the loss of about two or three months, as very few start in working before September or October.

THORNTON K. BROWN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Jan. 19-25.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The British and French high commands on the Western front have been expected to avail themselves of the present inactive season to redispense their forces with a view to a more satisfactory partition of ground and likewise of effort in preparation for the coming active months. News of the shifting of troops continues scanty. In the important matter of the point of junction of the two allied armies, however, the British report of Jan. 21 supplies an indication that the British forces now hold almost the entire front of the extreme Somme salient between the opponent's positions of Bapaume and Péronne. The French line as constituted at the time of this report still apparently included the trenches facing Mont St. Quentin, the outpost of Péronne, but ended shortly beyond. This line indicates a cession of some twelve miles of the advanced front gained by the French contingent in last summer's Somme offensive, and strongly suggests the possibility of a renewal of that offensive in the coming season, by unaided British efforts. As to what offensive point the French may choose nothing can yet be predicted. A much increased activity on the French side in the territory between Verdun and the Vosges is, for the moment, the newest and most striking fact bearing on possible French disposition.

This increased activity in Lorraine comes in conjunction with an outburst of minor enterprise on the German side further to the south, in upper Alsace, at the extreme end of the Western front lying next the Swiss frontier, an outburst that has raised some suspicion, in the Paris press, of a possible German flanking move through Swiss territory. Thus, the Germans sent forth reconnoitering parties of Wurttembergers on Jan. 19 between the Doller river and the Rhine-Rhone Canal. The French encountered some of these parties in the neighborhood of Burnhaupt and southwest of Altkirch. On the 20th the French, for their part, renewed their effort of Jan. 11 in the northern extremity of the Vosges front, near Senones, by a surprise attack. On the same day skirmishing was resumed on the Verdun front in the Caurieres wood, where the Germans still have a lodgment. Patrol encounters in both Lorraine and Alsace, with artillery fire in the Vosges on the 21st, was reported in the Paris statement, which also mentioned two German attacks against the line northeast of the Caurieres wood with strong artillery preparation. A French surprise attack was delivered in Lorraine, near Richécourt, according to the Paris statement of Jan. 23. To this the report of the day following added mention of French raids in the Woëvre plain, east of the Meuse heights and in the region of the River Seille, in Lorraine, east of Pont-à-Mousson. Paris, Jan. 24, reported patrol advances and collisions in the Woëvre, at Regniéville and on the River Seille, as well as a small French surprise attack south of Chilly in the Somme region and German minor attacks at Missy, east of Soissons, and at Les Eparges. On Jan. 25 Paris recorded an enemy attack south of Berry-au-Bacon on the River Aisne.

By contrast, efforts on either side throughout the remainder of the French portion of the Western line were few. Near Lassigny, on the Oise, the French on Jan. 21 reported a German raiding attempt. Northwest of Soissons, near Vingre, the French sent a raiding party against a German line.

The British forces met with no further opposition, during the week under review, in their tenure of the recently captured sections of German trench in the localities of Serre, Beaucourt and Beaumont-Hamel. A German review of the British gain of the 17th near Serre states semi-officially that the attacking party entered empty and partly demolished German trenches only to be exposed to the exact range fire of German artillery, and were compelled, after suffering heavy losses, to retire "at several places." Along the whole British front, Germans and British continued as in preceding weeks to vie with each other in raiding enterprises. Undoubtedly the raids, while without great effect on the opposing lines, have the effect of building up confidence and aggressiveness in the ranks of the somewhat less seasoned British force, while they cause some hardship and loss to the numerically inferior Germans. The latter, however, have been able thus far to prevent anything resembling a predominance of their opponents in the forward area. Noteworthy raids during the week were made by the British east of Fauquissart on the night of Jan. 18; east of St. Eloi on the night following; on the 20th, by daylight, southeast of Loos, and in the night, north of Neuve Chapelle; on the 21st, near Lens; by the Germans on the night of the 21st north of Arras and northeast of Ploegstert wood; near Armentières on the following night; by the British northwest of Fromelles, Jan. 22. British trenches were raided southwest of Loos by a German party in the early morning of Jan. 24.

Clearer and much brighter weather than in the previous winter weeks prevailed over the Western front on Jan. 24. Favorable conditions for aerial work brought out numbers of airplanes from both sides of the line. A brisk resumption of the aerial fighting followed, giving a foretaste of the very possibly intensified aeronautic warfare to be expected in the course of the reconnaissance and artillery guidance work in the next few months.

THE ROUMANIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Information as to the numbers of the Teuton forces engaged in the Roumanian campaign, lately furnished by the Russian general staff, supply a possible answer to many of the questions as to the nature of the plans of Mackensen and Hindenburg. The military writer of the Paris *Matin* asserts that about forty divisions comprised the total of the invading armies; of these, at least, twenty-five were German and Austro-Hungarian, eight Bulgarian and six Turkish. He estimates the Germans and Austro-Hungarians as numbering 12,000 or more to the division, the Bulgars fully 25,000 and the Turks 12,000. These figures, which must be received with reserve, give a total of 572,000 men, of which the larger half would belong to the two leading empires. This force the *Matin* expert considers to have been superior to the original Roumanian force not only in artillery but in infantry as well. German commentators on their side consider that the greater part of the Roumanian troops which entered the campaign have been captured, killed, wounded or disorganized, leaving only negligible numbers to co-operate in the Russian phase of the defense. A Berlin semi-

official estimate places the total in Roumanian prisoners alone at 200,000 to date.

The week's summary of events on the Roumanian front would indicate a closer approach to a balance of power on the present front than has existed at any time since the commencement of the Teuton offensive in the early autumn. Berlin admits a check to a Bulgarian attempt to cross the southern arm of the lower Danube at Tulcea, and records but one notable gain, the capture of the Nanesti bridgehead on the Sereth, east of Focsani. The Russian gain of last week in the territory between Braila and Galatz has remained for a week in Russian hands. Nanesti, with its small bridgehead, near the confluence of the Rimniku and Sereth rivers, was taken by Mackensen on Jan. 19, according to Berlin report, by an assault carried out in a heavy snowstorm. Several hostile lines with intrenched points of support fell before the attacks of select German troops, Pomeranians, Altmarkians and West Prussians. The town was captured in house-to-house fighting. The Germans took 556 prisoners, and assert that their batteries, placed for the purpose, did heavy execution upon the retreating Russians at the Sereth bridges. This success gave the Teutons the command of the right bank of the Sereth river from the mouth of the Putna to the vicinity of Braila, leaving the Russians strongly posted, however, on the opposite bank. Along the Putna river valley, the opposing fronts, from the Sereth northwestward to the eastern Carpathians remained unchanged in their main features. Berlin reported only minor engagements in this part of the front on Jan. 20, 21 and 22. The threatened Teuton move northward from Focsani over the Putna river and against the junction of Marasesti was apparently deferred. The Russian and Roumanian forces continued their widely dispersed attacks at points in the Carpathian highlands, notably north of the Susitza valley, as reported by Berlin, Jan. 19 and 20. In the Oltuz region the Teutons brought heavy guns to bear on Oertu Okna, according to Petrograd (Jan. 19), which three days later reported the failure of an attempted Teuton advance in this district.

After a period of inactivity the Bulgars in the Dobrudja, reports Berlin, Jan. 23, effected the crossing of the southern arm of the Danube, to a point on the Danube delta, opposite Tulcea. Here they maintained themselves at the outset against Russian attack, but were overcome during the following night. Petrograd reports that 337 prisoners were taken with four machine guns, and that comparatively few of the force were able to withdraw. Severe cold in the Carpathians was given as a reason for the momentary slackness of the Moldavian operations in the German communication of Jan. 24.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Despite continued heavy cold, favorable to operations in the marsh regions, the Russians have failed to renew the offensive against Mitau, on the Riga front. Russian raids by night were reported by Berlin, Jan. 22, west of Friedrichestadt. On the 23d, the German attacks between the River Aa and the Tirul marshes drove the Russians a mile and a half northward. Berlin reported the capture of 1,500 prisoners in these attacks. West of Dvinsk, Russian raiders were active Jan. 22, reports Berlin, while the Russians, asserts Petrograd, held their positions east of Kalnau against attacks.

Farther south Petrograd reported (Jan. 19) a successful surprise attack on two small Teuton field posts near Baranovich, and the repulse of a Teuton attack near Budnov in the Zborov region, in Galicia. On the 20th German raiders near Baranovich entered Russian trenches. The Russians, on the same date, raided to the south of Stanislau. Near Baranovich two German companies attempted an advance Jan. 21. Southwest of Illukst, in the region of the heavy fighting of September, 1915, the Russian report of Jan. 24 mentions the resumption of activities with a series of Teuton attacks east of Tennenfeld.

ITALY, SERBIA, GREECE, TURKEY.

The Italian front remained devoid of important activity, but on the Carso and near Gorizia the Austrians carried out raids and minor attacks, while the artillery fire was vigorous at times in the Trentino. Near Opachiasella on Jan. 19, an Austrian attack, Rome reports, was checked by artillery fire. On Jan. 22, southeast of Gorizia an Austrian detachment, after artillery preparation, succeeded in entering the Italian trenches, but was expelled later.

In Macedonia the operations were restricted to artillery exchanges and patrol encounters. An Athens press despatch of Jan. 21 reported that the removal of Greek royalist troops from Thessaly to the Peloponnese, in accordance with the Entente demands, was under way. A raid by the Russian contingent in Macedonia brought in some prisoners near Stravina, reports Paris, Jan. 24.

At Kut-el-Amara in the Tigris, the British operations made some headway. Berlin, Jan. 21, reported that the attacks had been repulsed on the left bank of the river, but London on the same day announced that the right bank of the stream, from the city down, had been cleared of Turks. A Turkish report related a success won by Turkish cavalry over a British cavalry brigade, attacked while on the march. Petrograd, Jan. 22, reports the repulse of two Turkish battalions east of Kemakha, on the Caucasus front.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

Two sharp engagements between British and German light craft were fought in darkness off the Dutch coast on Jan. 23 at close range. The German boats, it would seem, started from their base near Zebrugge to make a raid in the North Sea under cover of night and fog, but were intercepted by British boats and forced to turn back. The accounts of the fights are somewhat conflicting. The British official report states that in the first encounter their light forces patrolling the North Sea, not far from the Dutch coast, met a division of German torpedo-boat destroyers; one of the German craft was sunk and the rest scattered, having suffered considerable damage. A second sharp engagement between torpedo-boat destroyers took place after midnight of Jan. 23, in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank, during which one British destroyer was torpedoed and three of her officers and forty-four of her crew were lost. After the survivors were picked up the boat was found to be so badly damaged that it was impossible to tow her to port so she was sunk by British ships. The British report also says that they suffered no other losses, and that the fog was too thick to permit exact observations of the damage inflicted on German craft.

Unofficial reports from Holland state that the German destroyer V-69 was towed into Ymuiden by a Dutch tug, so severely damaged that she was almost a wreck. Among the killed it is said were Captain Schultze, Lieutenants Faust and Hanover and twenty men. Twenty-three of her crew were reported missing and a number of wounded were taken ashore. That other German boats may have been destroyed was indicated in Ymuiden despatches stat-

ing that the V-69 carried a number of German sailors from other vessels who had been picked up from the sea. A Dutch trawler picked up sixteen German sailors in the North Sea.

The German official statement of Jan. 24, reporting the engagement, denies the loss of any vessels aside from one (presumably the V-69), which is declared to have reached a Dutch harbor.

One of the feats of German commerce destroyers during the present war was the capture of the British steamer Yarrowdale, with a valuable cargo of munitions, motor trucks, foodstuffs, etc. She was taken to a German port on Dec. 31, by a prize crew of sixteen men. She also carried 469 prisoners, the crews of other merchant vessels captured. Among the prisoners are several American seamen. The wonder is that the Germans in their commerce destroying raids, had not earlier attempted to take into a German port some of the fine steamers they have captured. The North Atlantic and the Arctic oceans offer a wide area of water from which a dash can be made into the Baltic via Skagerrak or the Kiel canal. The Yarrowdale is reported at Swinemunde, thirty-six miles northwest of Stettin. It would be practically impossible for her to pass through the narrow straits of Dover, and her route was undoubtedly via the Arctic ocean. During our Civil War numerous blockade runners slipped in and out of Southern ports, despite the large cordon of warships guarding them. The raider may be able to lead the warships searching for her a merry chase before she is destroyed, or gets home safely. The seas are wide, and the memorable chase of the confederate cruiser Alabama, during our Civil War, took several years. At one time something like 100 vessels were searching for her. She was only located when she made the French port of Cherbourg, and was sunk by the U.S.S. Kearsage when she came out. From the reports gathered from captains and crews of merchant steamers sunk by the German raider recently, it would seem that she carried extra men and equipment to fit out captured steamers as raiders, after she slipped out of a German port, and gained the high seas. Whether she is the famous raider Moewe, or the protected cruiser Vineta, or some newly fitted up vessel, is uncertain. Late accounts say that the raider carries several small submarines, is speedy and heavily armed. The British Admiralty on Jan. 17 confirmed the loss of ten Allied merchant steamers by the raider, but unofficial accounts state that some twenty-five vessels were lost, between Dec. 12, 1916, and Jan. 12, 1917.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. Muchert, 4th Inf., Texas, N.G., may not be appointed an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, so long as he holds a commission in the National Guard or the Organized Militia. Since the purpose for which the Officers' Reserve Corps is organized is to provide a reserve of officers, it is a logical conclusion that such a reserve should not be composed of officers available as such for the military service of the United States. It is provided in the first part of Section 111, of the regulations made pursuant to the authority contained in Section 37 of the National Defense Act, that: "No applicant will be examined who is an officer of the Regular Army on the active list, or the National Guard, or who is not a citizen of the United States." General Crowder rendered a like opinion in regard to Philippine Scout officers on the active list. These officers are not eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. By his services as acting adjutant of the New York division, Major Frank E. Bamford, 26th U.S. Inf., McAllen, Texas, is entitled to credit for duty with troops under the detached service act of April 27, 1914, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. Major Bamford is an officer of Infantry, and the New York division is understood to be an Infantry division, which was, during his period of service with it, a part of the Army of the United States.

HEALTH OF THE BORDER GUARD.

Official reports to the Surgeon General, U.S.A., giving health statistics of the Regular Army and National Guard on duty on the Mexican border show that the percentage of sick increased materially in the two weeks ending Jan. 20. Officials of the Medical Department denied that any epidemic had made its appearance among the forces and pointed to the fact that, despite the recent increase, the "health rate" of the soldiers still is much lower than for any city having approximately as many inhabitants as there are men on the border. Pneumonia continues to be the hardest problem for the Army surgeons. A summary of the report follows:

| | Regulars. | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Jan. 7. | Jan. 13. | Jan. 20. |
| Total per cent. sick..... | 3.28 | 8.85 | 8.53 |
| Deaths..... | | 12.12 | 6 |
| " from disease..... | | 7 | 4 |
| " " injury..... | | 5 | 4 |
| " " pneumonia..... | | 7 | 3 |
| Militia. | | | |
| Total per cent. sick..... | 3.24 | 2.95 | 3.47 |
| Deaths..... | | 16 | 15 |
| " from disease..... | | 13 | 12 |
| " " injury..... | | 3 | 3 |
| " " pneumonia..... | | 8 | 3 |

Col. John C. Stiles, of Brunswick, Ga., noting the article in the Washington Star, which was quoted in our issue of Jan. 20, stating that the first periscope ever used in warfare was invented by a naval engineer and given a successful trying out in the Red River Campaign in 1864, says: "Mr. Doughty possibly made the first finished one, but in an article printed by you a short time ago, I proved that Lieut. P. C. Hains, U.S.A., used this device in a crude form in the siege of Vicksburg, in '63, and I can cite a further instance of a Union sharpshooter using an extremely rough makeshift for one in the Atlanta campaign of June, '64; so the Army beat the Navy to it, without a shadow of a doubt."

The following men are reported to have successfully passed examinations which qualify them for commissions as assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps: A. H. Drane, Georgia; William H. Whitmore, Virginia.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The nomination of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to be Chief Signal Officer of the Army with the rank of brigadier general for four years from Feb. 14, 1917, vice Scriven, retired, was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 19, 1917. General Squier has received well deserved advancement and the Signal Corps secures at its head an energetic officer of high scientific attainments. Among the important researches made by General Squier are the following: Electro chemical effects due to magnetization; the polarizing photo-cronograph; the sine wave systems of telegraphy and ocean cabling; the absorption of electro-magnetic waves by living vegetable organisms, multiplex telephony, etc. General Squier, who has been attached to the aviation section of the Signal Corps, was born in Michigan March 21, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Artillery. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps Feb. 23, 1899. He took a course of instruction in electric engineering at Johns Hopkins University and holds the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. He has served as instructor in the department of electricity and mines at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and was signal officer of Department of the East. During the war with Spain he served as a captain and lieutenant colonel and signal officer of Volunteers, and was chief signal officer of the 3d Army Corps. General Squier served in the Philippines, 1900-1902, through the entire rebellion. He was in charge of captured Spanish ship Rita, which he refitted as cable ship (U.S.S. Burnside), and he designed and constructed the first ocean cable made in America and laid in two years, under the late General McArthur, all the cable system in the Philippines. He founded and was first assistant commandant of Signal Corps School at Leavenworth. At the outbreak of the present war he was assigned as U.S. censor to New York city, and was later detailed as military attaché at the American Embassy at London. In 1910 Colonel Squier invented the "multiplex telegraphy system," the patent for which he took out in the name of the whole people, thus throwing aside a comfortable fortune. His ability as an expert in his line was early recognized abroad. He was made a fellow of the London Physical Society, and before this body, in 1915, he read a paper, describing a new method of cable system which since has been officially adopted by the British government. He is also a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. General Squier was chief signal officer of the maneuvers division on the Texas border in 1911, and also wrote the specifications for the first airplane bought by any government (the Wright machine), and was the first passenger ever carried in an airplane.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., who was nominated to be Inspector General of the Army with the rank of brigadier general, for four years, beginning Feb. 21, 1917, vice Garlington, to be retired for age, is at present on duty as Inspector General, Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island. He was born in New York Jan. 20, 1858, and he and General Garlington are the only remaining officers who were permanently in the Inspector General's Department. General Chamberlain is known as an energetic officer with a valuable experience. After being educated at the Genesee State Normal School, N.Y., he was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1876, and on his graduation in June, 1880, was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1887, captain in 1899, and was appointed major in the Inspector General's Department Nov. 10, 1900. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1901, and colonel in November, 1904. General Chamberlain was an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy between 1884 and 1888 and was graduated from the Artillery School in 1890, and from the War College in 1913. He was instructor in military science and tactics at the Peckskill Military Academy in 1895 and 1896; was Military Attaché at Vienna from 1897 to 1898. Among other duties he served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1890 and '91 and was chief ordnance officer in the Department of Missouri from 1891 to 1893. He was inspector general in California and of the Department of Mindanao, P.I., and of the Philippine Division from 1901 to 1905 and while in the Philippine Islands served in a campaign against the Moros in April, 1903. General Chamberlain served in the office of the Inspector General at Washington and as inspector general of the Pacific Division from April, 1905, to June, 1907; of the Department of the East from August, 1907, to June, 1909; of the Philippine Division from September, 1909, to September, 1911, and of the Western Department from Nov. 11, 1911, to Sept. 1, 1914, after which date he was assigned as inspector general, Eastern Department. In Volunteers he served with the U.S. Siege Train and later, from July 18, 1898, to April 12, 1899, as chief ordnance officer and adjutant general of the 1st Division of the 7th Army Corps.

The Senate on Jan. 18, 1917, confirmed the nomination of Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., to be a naval constructor with the rank of rear admiral. He was born in Virginia March 4, 1864, and was appointed in the Navy Aug. 14, 1886. He was commissioned Chief Constructor of the Navy for the term of four years from Dec. 13, 1914, with the rank of rear admiral only while holding office. His actual rank was captain and he stood No. 1 in the list of naval constructors. He has had thirty-one years of shore duty, but no sea duty.

Col. Lucius L. Durfee, 32d U.S. Inf., promoted from lieutenant colonel, 9th Infantry, vice Duncan, detailed to the General Staff, is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine Wars. He is at present on duty on the Mexican border. Colonel Durfee was born in Ohio and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1886, when he was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 17th Infantry. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. He served in the Pine Ridge campaign, 1890-91, and also served at Fort Marcy, N.M., and at Fort Apache, Ariz., to Feb. 12, 1894, when he was assigned to college duty. He was promoted first lieutenant, 10th Infantry, in May, 1893, and was transferred to the 17th Infantry in April, 1895. Among subsequent duties he served in the Santiago campaign in Cuba in 1898, and went to the Philippine Islands in February, 1899, serving in Northern Luzon and in Mindanao, and he took part in the campaign up the Manila and Daguupan railroad as far as to include San Fernando, de la Pampanga. He was promoted captain, 17th Infantry, March 2, 1899. He went to the Philippines on a second tour of duty in April, 1900, and made a third tour there in June, 1903, serving in the Department of Mindanao, most of the time at Jolo, where he took part in several expeditions, two of which he commanded. The last two months of this period Colonel Durfee was in command of the Cottabato valley. Since August, 1905, he has served in the United States. Colonel Durfee was transferred to

the 7th Infantry in July, 1909; was promoted major, 26th Infantry, July 23, 1909, and was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1915. He was on duty with the 2d Division at Texas City, Texas; August, 1914, to May, 1916, at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., the first year as a student officer and the second as an instructor. Promoted major, 26th Infantry, July 29, 1909; lieutenant colonel of Infantry, Oct. 2, 1915, assigned to the 9th Infantry and joined at Laredo May 29, 1916. He was promoted colonel of Infantry, Sept. 18, 1916, and was attached to the 9th Infantry; transferred to the 32d Infantry Dec. 14, 1916, and at present he is under orders to proceed to Honolulu, H.T., to join.

Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel from Sept. 10, 1916, and whose nomination was recently confirmed by the Senate, is a son of Prof. Henry D. Todd, U.S.N., who graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1857. Colonel Todd was born in New York, Aug. 29, 1866, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886 before entering West Point in September of the same year. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1890, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 3d Artillery. He has served on the General Staff, is an honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1901; a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense, 1903; of the Army War College, 1908. He was promoted second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, in January, 1891; was transferred to the 3d Artillery in May of the latter year, and was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Artillery, in February, 1898. He was transferred to the 7th Artillery in March, 1898; was promoted captain, Artillery Corps, 1908, and lieutenant colonel in September, 1913. Colonel Todd, among other duties, has served as instructor in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at West Point, and in 1898 he served with Battery K, 7th Art., in the siege artillery battalion at Camp Rodgers, Tampa, Fla. He served on the staff of the Artillery District commander at Fort Hamilton and as adjutant of the Artillery District of Narragansett. He was also artillery engineer of the Artillery District of Boston. While at the Army War College he served as secretary of the same and also as secretary of the second section of the General Staff. He was on duty at Manila from October, 1910, to December, 1912, as assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division, and was also in charge of the military information division. He was in command of Fort McKinley, Me., and from there went to Fort Monroe, where he is at present on duty. He is also librarian and editor of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery, and is also a member of the Machine Rifle Board.

Major George H. Crabtree, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who retires with the rank of lieutenant colonel Jan. 29, 1917, was born in Topsfield, Me., Feb. 4, 1870. He entered the military service by enlisting in the 1st Infantry, South Dakota Volunteers, on the first call for volunteer troops in the Spanish-American War, and served with that regiment in the Philippine Islands and through the whole of its United States service, May 17, 1898, to Oct. 5, 1899, serving successively as sergeant, hospital steward, second lieutenant and first lieutenant. He was second lieutenant of Company L when the regiment was mustered into the Federal service. He re-entered the military service June 25, 1900, as contract surgeon, served with the China Relief Expedition until December of that year, and went thence to the Philippine Islands. Colonel Crabtree was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Sept. 5, 1901, became captain in 1906 and a major Jan. 1, 1911. He was one of the few regular medical officers on duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission during the building of the canal, serving under the commission for eight years, October, 1905, to October, 1913. Of his eighteen years' military service, twelve have been foreign service.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The remains of Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., who died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1917, were borne to Arlington cemetery on Jan. 20, with all the honors due his rank, and with the most elaborate ceremonies since the death of President McKinley. There were three impressive ceremonies. The first was at Admiral Dewey's late residence, where his family and closest friends, including President and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other cabinet officers, were present. There were the state ceremonies in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the military procession and the final honors at Arlington.

The private services at the home were begun at ten o'clock, and at the conclusion the body was escorted by the entire brigade of Midshipmen to the Capitol, where the body was taken into the rotunda, and was placed on a catafalque.

President Wilson and the Cabinet, the Supreme Court Justices, the Diplomatic Corps, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, the committees representing both houses of Congress and officers of the Army and Navy were at the bier. There was no funeral oration and the occasion was very simple. After the reading of the funeral service, a quartet sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me," the Admiral's favorite hymns. Chaplain J. B. Frazier, U.S.N., who was aboard the Olympia at the time of the battle of Manila Bay, conducted the services, which were those of the Episcopal Church.

After the services the body bearers, who were enlisted men of the Navy, placed the coffin on a caisson, and the march was then taken up for the cemetery. The military escort was as follows: Brigade of midshipmen; six companies of marines, under command of Col. C. G. Long; a battalion of bluejackets from the Arkansas; companies of seamen from the U.S.S. Dolphin and Mayflower; Co. D, 1st Regiment of Engineers, U.S.A., and two troops of the 2d U.S. Cavalry. The caisson carrying the body was at the end of the column of military organizations. Following the caisson marched a single marine carrying the Admiral's flag.

Mrs. Dewey and other relatives rode in an automobile behind the caisson and then followed the automobiles of President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, members of the Supreme Court of the United States, other members of the Cabinet, almost the entire Diplomatic Corps stationed in Washington and Army and Navy officers of high rank. One division of the funeral procession was made up of Army and Navy officers.

The funeral procession entered Arlington Cemetery a little more than an hour after it started from the Capitol. The Admiral's body was placed temporarily in a mausoleum erected by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., for the Miles family. In the spring it will be moved a few hundred feet to the amphitheatre now being built on the crest of another hill overlooking the Potomac. The regulation Navy commitment service was read by Chaplain Frazier at the mausoleum. To

accord with the Admiral's wish for a simple funeral, most of the units of the strictly military portion of the escort took up positions at the gate and only the midshipmen accompanied the coffin to the door of the vault.

The midshipmen lined the roadway as the caisson, followed by the President and the Cabinet, the Congressional committees and the Army and Navy officers passed through, while the batteries at Fort Myer fired a nineteen-gun salute. As the body bearers lifted the coffin from the caisson, the Annapolis band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The reading of the service followed, and then a firing squad of midshipmen gave three volleys. Charles Mitchell, chief master at arms of the Olympia at Manila Bay, blew taps and the batteries broke out again with the salute of nineteen guns.

A death mask of Admiral Dewey was made for the Navy Department on Jan. 17, by Ulric S. J. Dunbar, who performed the same work in connection with President McKinley, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., and other distinguished Americans.

The following who are members of the Society of Manila Bay were present at the services in Admiral Dewey's house and were in the funeral cortege to Arlington: Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, Med. Dir. J. C. Wise and Capt. C. P. Plunkett; second carriage, Rear Admiral B. Tappan, R. T. Hall and Pay Dir. E. D. Ryan; third carriage, Commodore V. S. Nelson, Hon. G. A. Loud and Capt. J. M. Elliott; fourth carriage, Capt. G. Kaemmerling, Pay Dir. J. R. Martin, Col. T. C. Treadwell U.S.M.C., and Comdr. W. P. Scott.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commodore Robert Lees Phythian, U.S.N., retired, one of the oldest officers of the Navy, and a former superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, and of the United States Naval Observatory, died of paralysis at his home at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 20, 1917. He was born in Johnstown, Pa., July 21, 1835, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1850. He was graduated in 1856, and first served in the frigate St. Lawrence, of the Brazil Squadron. During the Civil War, Commodore Phythian served with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in the monitor Lehigh, and the iron clad, New Ironsides. He was the first commander of the St. Mary's, when she was assigned to the State of New York as a school ship, to train youths for the merchant marine. He was commissioned a commodore on Sept. 7, 1894. From 1886 to June, 1890, he was superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, and after that served four years as superintendent of the United States Naval Academy. In November, 1894, Commodore Phythian again became superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, continuing in that capacity until the time of his retirement, in July, 1897. He had served five years as head of the department of navigation at the United States Naval Academy. Commodore Phythian leaves his wife and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Commander J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N. The other daughter is the wife of Mr. Charles S. Bookwalter, of Paducah, Ky., who resigned from the Navy a few years ago.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. Matthew A. Batson, U.S.A., who died at Wheeling, West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1917, were held on Jan. 16. Mrs. Batson was not notified of the serious illness of her husband, until the morning of Jan. 15, and she hastened to his bedside from Huntington, W. Va., despite the fact that she, herself, was ill. She did not reach Wheeling until four and one-half hours after Captain Batson's death. He was unconscious when he died. Funeral services were held Jan. 16, in the chapel of an undertaking firm. Captain Batson was a Roman Catholic, and a priest of the Catholic church conducted the services, which were attended by Mrs. Batson, and the small contingent of Army officers on duty or residing in Wheeling, and their families. The body was shipped for burial to Washington, D.C., Capt. John C. H. Lee, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., accompanying the remains. Mrs. Batson's own illness forced her to return immediately after the funeral to Huntington, where she will remain for the immediate future.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Lionel Allen Sheldon, U.S.V., died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 17, 1917. He was born in Worcester, Otsego county, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1831. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 42d Ohio Infantry, becoming colonel a year later. During the war he served meritoriously in the battles of Middle Creek, the capture of Cumberland Gap, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black, the siege of Vicksburg, and was on command of the Union troops at the battle of Comite River, La. He was wounded once, at the battle of Port Gibson. On March 13, 1865, he was given the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Greene Miles, of Elyria, Ohio, who survives. General Sheldon represented the 2d Louisiana District in the forty-first and forty-third Congresses, and also represented the government as attorney in cases from the Gulf coast before the Alabama Claims Commission. In 1881, President Garfield appointed him governor of the territory of New Mexico, and after four years he became receiver for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He removed to California about thirty years ago, and practiced law until within a few years.

Brig. Gen. Franklin S. Nickerson, U.S.V., died at Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, 1917, at the age of ninety. General Nickerson was born in Swanville, Me., Aug. 27, 1826, and at the beginning of the Civil War enlisted in the 4th Maine Regiment, becoming successively captain, major, and lieutenant colonel of the regiment. He served at Bull Run, and was made colonel of the 14th Maine, and sent to New Orleans under General Benjamin F. Butler. He was specially mentioned for his services at Baton Rouge, and on Nov. 29, 1862, was promoted brigadier general of Volunteers, and served in the Department of the Gulf, until May 13, 1865, when he resigned.

The remains of Col. N. B. Thurston, 74th Inf., N.G. N.Y., were buried with military honors Jan. 21, 1917, in Woodlawn Cemetery. Funeral services were held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, and were very largely attended by military men and others. The 13th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under Col. Sydney Grant, attended in a body. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles M. Jefferson, who was assisted by Chaplain Horace Requa Fell, of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y. Governor Whitman and staff, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff, and many others were

present. Among the pallbearers were Gen. Daniel Appleton, Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer, John F. O'Ryan, Charles F. Roe, Henry De Witt Hamilton, Nelson H. Henry, Commander Robert P. Forsheew, Col. Willard Fiske, Gen. George W. Wingate, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, former Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, and Fire Chief Kenlon. In addition, there were detachments of the 22d Engineers, 71st Infantry, Fire Department, Police Department, the 13th Coast Artillery, leading the escort. At Woodlawn Cemetery a detachment from the 22d Engineers fired the last volleys.

Mrs. Anna Maria Brown, widow of Major Paul Richard Brown, U.S.A., died at her residence at Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, 1917.

Mrs. Maude Pearson, widow of Col. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A., and Miss Genevieve Nation, died at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23, 1917, from a rare disease known as botulism. It was contracted by eating infected food. Both women had been stopping at a suburban hotel where four other guests are now suffering from the same illness. Mrs. Pearson was a daughter of the late Col. R. L. Eskridge, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. O. S. Eskridge, U.S.A., and of Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, wife of Colonel Saltzman, U.S.A. Mrs. Eskridge resides in Boston.

Mr. C. C. Anderson, father of Lieut. J. B. Anderson, U.S.A., died at Parkersburg, Iowa, on Jan. 18.

Mrs. G. D. Wobus, mother of 1st Lieut. R. E. Wobus, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1917.

William Henry Frear, esq., brother of the wife of Civil Engineer Charles W. Parke, U.S.N., died at his home in Troy, N.Y., where he lived with his sister, Miss Frear, on Jan. 12, 1917, in the seventy-sixth year of his life.

Emily Berard Smith, widow of Brig. Gen. Jared A. Smith, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Claudius Berard, professor of French, U.S. Military Academy, died at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 8. Interment was at Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland.

Mrs. Josephine Adams Perry, widow of Gen. Alexander James Perry, U.S.A., died on Jan. 21, 1917, at her home, 2003 I street, Washington, D.C., in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. Katherine Shade Bisbee, wife of Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, Jan. 21, 1917, aged seventy-four years. She leaves her husband, two sons, Eugene Shade and Raymond, and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas S. Fefel and Mrs. James J. Blaine. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. The home of General Bisbee is Brookline, Mass.

"The death of Miss Lucia Chauncey Porter, daughter of the late Gen. Fitz John Porter, on Jan. 7, 1917, at New York city, has removed from New York society a brilliant and interesting woman," writes a correspondent. "The long and gallant fight, waged by her father for vindication, brought her into close contact with a large circle of Army people of the older days, and though without experience in garrison life, she was a typical 'daughter of the Army.' Possessed of vivacity and charm, she had a wide acquaintance, and will be sadly missed by many, for whom she was a connecting link with the old days of the Army of the Potomac, when 'Porter' was a name to conjure with. Though without personal memory of the Civil War, she was deeply versed in its traditions, and endeavored, with fiery zeal, to have her father's memory assume that place in the cherished history of the great conflict to which she felt it was justly entitled. Miss Porter was taken ill only a few days before her death. She was removed to the Hahnemann Hospital, but never rallied from the effects of the severe operation which was thought necessary. The funeral service was held at her late residence, 944 Park avenue, New York city, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Dr. Slattery, rector of Grace Church. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, beside the father, whom she loved and honored."

Mina Winslow De Hart, beloved wife of Capt. W. C. De Hart, peacefully passed away, Jan. 23, 1917, at Elizabeth, N.J. Funeral services from her late residence, 1081 East Jersey street, Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 25, 1917.

Ellen Mary Watrous, wife of Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, died at Milwaukee, Wis., on Jan. 22. The funeral was held from the family home in Milwaukee Jan. 25. Interment at Forest Home Cemetery. Mrs. Watrous had been ill for several months. She is survived, besides her husband, by Richard B. Watrous, of Washington, Paul J. Watrous, of Chicago, Mrs. C. E. Betts, of Chicago, and Mrs. Robert G. Washburn, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Hetty Alexander Hasson, who died at New Castle, Delaware, Jan. 13, 1916, aged ninety years, was the widow of the late Alex. B. Hasson, Surgeon, U.S. Army. Married in 1854, she accompanied her husband to Fort Ridgely, Minn., and was one of the fast lessening little circle of Army women who shared with their husbands the stirring life and the hardships of the frontier posts of those days—posts whose names are now well nigh forgotten. It was Mrs. Hasson's great pride that she came of a family who for several generations had rendered service, both civil and military, to the country. Her great-grandfather, John Williamson, of Pennsylvania, served as captain of a troop during the French and Indian War, and her grandfather, Archibald Alexander, as surgeon, during the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. Her father, Hugh Ritchie, of Delaware, was enrolled in the Volunteers of 1812. Mrs. Hasson was also the great niece of Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, one of the framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. A. Virginia Musgrave, aged seventy-seven years, widow of Lieut. William Musgrave, formerly a first assistant engineer, U.S. Navy, and sister of Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., died on Jan. 21, 1917, in Baltimore, Md. She was injured about a month ago by being run over by an automobile, which accident fractured her hip, and subsequently caused her death.

Mr. Allen Caperton, father of Mrs. G. A. Bisset, wife of Naval Constructor Bisset, and of Mrs. R. L. Shepard, wife of Captain Shepard, U.S.M.C., died at Newport News, Va., Jan. 19, 1917.

Dr. Thomas Jackson Thompson died in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19, 1916, aged seventy-three years. He was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and a graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. For seven years he was deputy health officer for the port of New York and later American health officer in Japan for eight years. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Surg. Joseph Chesman Thompson, U.S.N., and Thomas P. Thompson, with the American Red Cross in Siberia.

Funeral services for Chief Pharmacist J. F. Pearson, U.S.N., retired, who died at the Naval Hospital, Wash-

ington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1917, were held at Arlington Cemetery Jan. 9.

A telegram was received at Annapolis announcing the death at Oakland, Md., of Apothecary Elijah J. M. Button, U.S.N., retired, on Jan. 19, 1917, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sallie B. Sincell. The deceased was over eighty years of age, and was at the time of his death the oldest living pharmacist in the Navy. He was a native of Annapolis, and served about fifty years in the Naval Academy as apothecary. He was retired from active service about twenty years ago.

Mrs. H. A. Stanley, wife of Chief Boatswain H. A. Stanley, U.S.N., died at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Dec. 29, 1916. The deceased was a native of Marion, Ind., and was forty-one years of age. Besides her husband, she is survived by her parents, a son and a grand-daughter, three brothers, and a sister.

The combined service which the five sons of Mrs. Lena Westphalinger, seventy-two, who died at her home, at Newport, Ky., Jan. 16, 1917, had given to the United States Army totals 145 years. The record is believed to be without parallel in the United States. Four of the sons—George, Gus, William and Harry Westphalinger—each has thirty years to his credit. Another son, Julius, now with General Pershing's expedition in Mexico, is now serving his twenty-fifth year as a soldier of the United States. In addition, her husband, A. G. Westphalinger, now dead, fought through the Civil War and later was a soldier stationed at Fort Thomas. Two of her sons, Edward and Charles, and a daughter, Mrs. E. G. Dunn, resided with Mrs. Westphalinger. Her sons have served in the Philippines, Cuba, China and Mexico.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, U.S.A., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. William Holmes Congdon, jr., of Oak Lawn, R.I.

Capt. George Everett Adams Reinburg, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hunter were married at Santa Ana, Cal., on May 13, 1916.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexis Dupont Smith, of Germantown, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Dunn Smith, to Paymr. William Elliott Moorman, U.S.N.

Miss May Nicholson, daughter of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., retired, was married to Capt. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1917. The ceremony was at the Nicholson home, in Jefferson place, and was attended only by the immediate families. The Rev. Nelson P. Dame officiated. Rear Admiral Nicholson gave his daughter away and she was attended by her cousin, Mrs. Thomas Earle Van Metre. Mr. Wallace O. Durell, of Boston, was best man. Following a short honeymoon in the East, Capt. and Mrs. Durell will go to San Francisco, where the Captain has been assigned to command the naval training station.

Col. Sedgwick Rice, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rice, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Suzanne, to Lieut. Joseph W. Byron, 5th Cav., U.S.A.

ADMIRAL WHITE'S GALLANT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your obituary of the late Rear Admiral Allen V. Reed you say that: "While in command of the Kansas he conveyed the American steamship *Virginus* out of Colon Harbor under the guns of the Spanish warship *Bazan*, whose commander had expressed his intention of opposing the departure of the vessel."

That gallant act which deserves a more conspicuous place in history than it has found, was performed by the late Rear Admiral Edwin White, when as lieutenant commander he had succeeded to the command of the Kansas after Commander Crossman, who had been in command of the Nicaraguan Surveying expedition which the Kansas had on board, had been drowned in the surf at Greytown. Under Lieutenant Commander White, the Kansas went to Aspinwall for coal, and it was from that port that she escorted the blockaded *Virginus* to sea under the guns of the Spanish man-of-war *Pizarro*, not the *Bazan*. It was after the Kansas had reached Key West, that Reed succeeded to the command.

WALTER SCOTT MERIWETHER.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, U.S.N., has been stopping at the Hotel Clark, in Los Angeles, Cal.

A son, Charles B. Hazeltine, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Hazeltine, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Texas, on Jan. 10.

Mrs. John W. Philip, widow of Rear Admiral Philip, U.S.N., recently arrived at The Westminster, Washington, D.C., after an extended western trip.

The "Adventures of Piang, the Jungle Boy," by Florence Partello Stuart, wife of Capt. George W. Stuart, are now running serially in *The Boy's World*.

Lieut. K. C. Greenwald, U.S.A., on leave from Brownsville, Texas, and en route to Honolulu, has been spending some time in Omaha, visiting Colonel Bingham's family.

Capt. W. C. Potter, Field Art., U.S.A., has returned to his station at Kansas City, Mo. Captain and Mrs. Potter have taken an apartment at 912 East Twenty-ninth street.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, U.S.A., of Governors Island, N.Y., was the house guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith in Washington this week.

Among the patronesses for the Oriental ball given by the Junior League at Raucher's, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 23, were Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of General Scott, U.S.A.; Mrs. Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps; Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Rear Admiral Clover, U.S.N.; Mrs. William Crozier, wife of General Crozier, U.S.A.; Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, widow of Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover were among the box holders. Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., posed as Morgiana in "The Forty Thieves," one of the series of tableaux from the "Arabian Nights," which was a feature of the ball. Miss Suzanne Chase, daughter of Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., took part in the tableaux "Until the Tale of Her Mirror Contented Her."

Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young arrived at Miami, Florida, last week.

Mrs. Joseph Strauss will remain at the Lafayette, Washington, during Rear Admiral Strauss's tour of sea duty.

A daughter, Margaret Beverly, was born to P. A. Surg. and Mrs. W. L. Mann, U.S.N., at Manila, P.I., on Dec. 13, 1916.

Mrs. Robert H. Lewis, sr., mother of Capt. Robert H. Lewis, is rapidly improving in health, and hopes to join her son in the spring.

Capt. Edward N. Woodbury, U.S.A., is registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, and is on duty as aid at the White House.

Mrs. Russell S. Crenshaw, wife of Lieutenant Crenshaw, U.S.N., has taken an apartment in Richmond for the remainder of the season.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Peary will go to New England the early part of February for a week of winter sports.

Mrs. George A. Nugent and daughter are staying in Mrs. Nugent's former home, Middletown, Conn., during Major Nugent's tour of duty on the border.

Col. and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., and the latter's niece, Miss Campbell, are spending several weeks at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, en route to the Pacific coast.

A daughter, Charlotte, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Kramer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, on Jan. 4. Mrs. Kramer is a daughter of Major and Mrs. James L. Bevans, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Miss Catharine Porter, daughter of the late Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who is now visiting in New York city, N.Y., will soon go to Boston, to join her sister, Mrs. Codman, widow of the late Bishop Codman, of Maine.

Mrs. Kenneth G. Castleman, wife of Lieutenant Commander Castleman, U.S.N., and Mrs. O. P. Jackson, wife of Commander Jackson, U.S.N., are the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, wife of Lieut. Col. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., stationed in Washington, was summoned to San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 23 on account of the death of her sister, Mrs. E. P. Pearson, the wife of the late Col. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., was among the speakers at the twenty-fourth annual banquet of the Masonic Veteran Association, of the District of Columbia, held at Washington, Jan. 23, when he gave a brief history of the United States Navy.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will speak at a banquet in the City Club, at Boston, Mass., on Feb. 5. The occasion will be the first meeting to inaugurate a six-days' campaign to raise \$350,000 to build a clubhouse for enlisted men of the Army and Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Florence Kingston Hoffman, on Jan. 16, at 403 Lancaster avenue, Haverford, Penn. Lieutenant Hoffman is at present stationed on the U.S.S. Nashville, at Tampico, Mexico, and Mrs. Hoffman is residing at Haverford during his absence.

Mrs. Ola Walter Bell, who recently joined Major Bell, U.S.A., at State College, Pa., was the complimented guest of Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends, at a beautifully appointed tea, Jan. 19. Mrs. Ahrends was assisted by Madam Ahrends, who is their guest for the winter. Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Blaisdell presided at the tea table. About one hundred guests called during the afternoon.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Redlands, Cal., gave an instructive talk recently on the members of the Redlands Rifle Club regarding the handling of the rifle. Colonel Sharpe has consented to assist the Monterey Training Camp students in preparing for commissions in the Reserve. There are twelve men in the class, and they are now studying topography.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Morgan L. Brett, U.S.A., in Washington, on Jan. 20. The additional guests were Gen. and Mrs. William L. Crozier, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Edwin B. Babbitt, Col. and Mrs. John H. Rice, Miss Lowe, Capt. and Mrs. Earl McFarland, and Capt. Frank A. Doniat, U.S.A.

Miss Clarisse Ryan left Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, Jan. 4, for San Antonio, Texas, where for a few days she was the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. S. J. Tucker, 37th Inf. Before returning to Laredo, she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Rumbold, Mo.N.G., at the Buckingham, St. Louis, and for several months will be the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph C. King, 1327 Keyser avenue, Columbia, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz von Schilling entertained at dinner at the Hotel Washington, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Jan. 6, in honor of Mrs. von Schilling's brother, Capt. George M. Peek, commanding the U.S. Mine Planter Schofield, lately arrived in Panamanian waters. The guests were: Captain Peek, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatly, of Washington, D.C., Col. Kephardt, Capt. and Mrs. Grey, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Capt. and Mrs. Bassett, Paymaster and Mrs. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Dashiell, Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderkloot, Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Tabor, of Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Harry Ferguson, Captain Mix, Captain Carpenter, Mr. Schaeffer, and Lieutenant Atwood.

In speaking of the ordering of Col. Charles Phillips, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Coast Artillery on Corregidor and at Carabao, Fraile and Caballo islands, to the United States, the Manila Daily Bulletin of Nov. 23 said: "Colonel Phillips has served almost three years in the department of the Philippines, having during the first year and a half of his stay commanded the sea-coast defenses of Manila and Subic bays. He was relieved by General Bailey upon the arrival of that officer in the islands. Colonel Phillips is recognized as one of the most efficient officers in the Coast Artillery, and has had some of the most important commands of artillery posts in the United States. Practically all of his services were on the Atlantic coast, his last important assignment before transfer to the Pacific slope having been in command of the Fortress Monroe artillery school. His earlier years of service were spent in the various coast defense posts along the Atlantic, interspersed with details to military colleges, his aptitude for mathematics having won him distinction. He was promoted to colonel in 1911, and took command of the Puget Sound sea-coast defenses. He then was ordered to Washington, and almost immediately assigned to the Philippine department. Col. and Mrs. Phillips have been especially popular in the social life on Corregidor and in Manila, and their departure will be greatly regretted by their scores of friends."

Mrs. Holden C. Richardson joined Naval Constructor Richardson, U.S.N., at Pensacola, Fla., last week.

A son, Page Egerton Smith, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, Capt., at West Point, N.Y., on Jan. 19.

Capt. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., who was formerly on duty with the N.G.N.Y. as an instructor, is now on duty at Presidio, Texas.

A son, Donald Wheeler Hamilton, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler Hamilton, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 17.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum, U.S.A., will leave Washington early in February for Jacksonville, Fla. There they will board their yacht, and cruise for several months.

Major Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., has leased the residence of Surg. and Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, in Newport, R.I., while he is on duty at the Naval War College.

Mrs. George Dewey, who has been suffering with a nervous breakdown because of the death of the Admiral, has been confined at her residence in K street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Sarah Pearson, mother of the late Chief Pharmacist J. F. Pearson, U.S.N., is residing with Mrs. Arthur S. Pearson, at the Roanoke, 69 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Kirby Smith, who has been visiting in Hudson, N.Y., joined Civil Engineer Smith, U.S.N., in Washington last week. They have taken an apartment at 1818 Kalorama road.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aubrey W. Fitch are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, in Washington, on Jan. 19. Lieutenant Fitch is in command of the U.S.S. Yankton, and is also aid on staff and fleet athletic officer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Falligant, Cav., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Susan, on Friday, Jan. 19, 1917, at the home of Mrs. Falligant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Osborne, 811 Piedmont avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Philip T. Glennon, wife of Ensign Glennon, U.S.N., who has been visiting Ensign Glennon's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., at the Washington Navy Yard, is now with her parents, Judge and Mrs. John Keen Jones, in Richmond, Va.

Miss Gladys Christy, of Annapolis, Md., daughter of Capt. Hagley H. Christy, U.S.N., has been the house guest of Miss Margherita Tillman, in Washington, during the past week. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Tillman gave a dinner in her honor, on Jan. 23, and Miss Tillman gave a luncheon also in her honor on Jan. 26.

Miss Frances Worth, of Charlotte, N.C., niece of Major Alexander Williams, is now a guest at his home, 2300 Nineteenth street, Washington. Miss Worth has recently returned from several years' study in Europe, during which time she has visited and traveled extensively. Mrs. Williams has cards out for a large dinner in honor of her niece on Jan. 27.

Lieut. T. G. Lanphier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lanphier, who have been on a two months' leave to visit the parents of Mrs. Lanphier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wellington Cobb, in San Francisco, were at the Hotel Astor for a few days previous to leaving on the transport, Kilpatrick, Jan. 20, for Gatun, in the Panama Canal Zone, where the lieutenant is stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier entertained a party of friends at a dinner and—in the Louis XIV. room of the Astor—afterwards taking their guests to the theatre.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was in Portland, Ore., on Jan. 15, to attend the coming-out party of Miss Mary Bacon, which took place at the Hotel Multnomah. General Bell is an old-time friend of the late General Bacon, U.S.A., father of Miss Bacon. General Bell left Portland, on Jan. 16, for Olympia, where he was to confer with the committee of military affairs of the Washington State Legislature over the condemnation of land which it is proposed to use for an Army cantonment at American Lake.

Mrs. Carrithers, wife of Lieut. F. B. Carrithers, Inf., U.S.A., has returned to her home at 1305 Eleventh avenue, North Fargo, North Dakota, after spending the past few weeks at the Mayo Clinic, at Rochester, Minn., where she went for examination and treatment. Mrs. Carrithers has been in ill health for the past year, and did not regain her strength after her second operation last August. She will receive care and treatment, until June, from a local physician, under the advice and supervision of the Mayo Brothers, who have assured her of the complete return of her health in the near future.

Col. and Mrs. James H. McRae, U.S.A., on Jan. 5 gave a home-warming, and auction bridge at their beautiful home, 1702 Kendoso street, Honolulu. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. George Clark, Col. and Mrs. Mesdames Ellis and Kendall, Capt. and Mesdames W. E. Hunt, Gallogly, Hayes; Majors and Mesdames Rosenbaum and Lincoln, Capt. and Mesdames Gentry and J. E. Bell, Lieutenant Burlingame, Colonels Weigel and Croxton. Mrs. and Miss McRae entertained Jan. 4 six tables of auction bridge. They were assisted by Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Dashiell, and Miss Mildred McRae.

For her house guest Mrs. Leon Cohn, of Oregon, Mrs. W. B. Fogarty, of Long Beach, Cal., wife of Naval Constructor Fogarty, U.S.N., gave a bridge luncheon last week in her East Broadway residence, where yellow narcissus were very effective. Daylight was excluded and yellow candles standing on the edge of the place-cards lent the illumination and a mound of narcissus centering the luncheon table heightened the springtime effect. Playing bridge afterward were Mrs. Leon Cohn, Mrs. W. C. L. Foley, Mrs. Karl Van Bamen, Mrs. Frank C. Roberts, Mrs. Glenn C. Burbank, Miss May Riley, Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Fenn, of Hotel Virginia, and the hostess.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., of the American Embassy, at Constantinople, Turkey, entertained at two large receptions on Dec. 22 and 23, 1916, the elite of the society of Constantinople. Among those present were: H.E. the American ambassador and Mrs. Elkus, H.E. M. Del Aroyo, Spanish Minister, H.E. M. Wandel, Danish Minister, H.E. M. Callergis, Greek Minister, H.E. the Bulgarian Minister and Mrs. Kolouchoff, Commodore Arif Bey and Capt. Sadihin Bey, of the Turkish Navy; Dr. and Mrs. Weber, of the German Embassy; the Misses Willebois, daughters of the Dutch Minister; Madam Nahoun, wife of the Grand Rabbi, H.E. Izzet Pacha, of Egypt; the military attaches with their wives of Greece, Bulgaria and Sweden; Captain Wolfram von Knorr, of H.M. ship, Breslau; the staff of the American Embassy, and practically all of the American colony. Mrs. Heck and Mrs. Leavitt, of the American Embassy; Dr. Wallace, of the Girls' College, Constantinople, and Mrs. E. Fisher, of Robert College, assisted Mrs. Williams at the tea table.

Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler is visiting in Norfolk, Va., while Colonel Flagler is on a trip to Texas.

A son was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on Jan. 12.

A daughter, Majorie Moreton, was born to Mrs. Moreton, wife of 1st Lieut. Lester E. Moreton, C.A.C., at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, Cal., on January 13, 1917.

Mrs. Howard U. Thompson, from Ossining, New York, guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, this week, was taken ill and operated on at the Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D.C.

The Marine Minister, in the name of the Brazilian Government, in Rio Janeiro, on Jan. 23, thanked Comdr. Philip Williams, U.S.N., for his assistance in developing the Brazilian navy as instructor of tactics, strategy, and war games.

Mrs. James E. Martini entertained at a bridge-luncheon at the Arlington apartments, Washington, D.C., Jan. 20. The guests were Mrs. Samuel Graham, Mrs. Edward W. Pow, Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, Mrs. Hanis Taylor, Mrs. Wm. A. Rodenberg, and Mrs. James A. Reed.

Col. John D. Hall, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., is now at the Episcopal Eye and Ear Hospital, where he is recovering from an operation that Dr. Wilmer performed on his eye a week ago. Colonel and Mrs. Hall make their home at the Cairo, in Washington, but at present Mrs. Hall is at the hospital with her husband.

Algernon Sartoris, grandson of President Ulysses S. Grant, is a recruit in the French Foreign Legion, and is learning to drill and to throw hand grenades at a base near Levalbonne. Sartoris, who was formerly a pretty fair baseball pitcher, amazes the French officers by the accuracy, speed and distance he gets in throwing grenades.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, U.S.A., of Governor's Island, N.Y., is the house guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Winton Galbraith, at their residence, 2204 R street, Washington. Mrs. Galbraith was hostess at a luncheon, in honor of Mrs. Taylor, on Jan. 25, and has sent out cards for two "At Homes" on Jan. 29, and on Feb. 12.

Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., and Miss Reeves Harris, daughter of the late Dr. Harris, U.S.N., both debutantes of this season in Washington, will be the guests of honor at a luncheon that Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. James Proctor Morton will give in Washington on Feb. 1.

Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty with the New York National Guard, is now senior Inspector Instructor, taking the place of Col. A. P. Buffington, who leaves next week for the border. Captain Gilbreth, is an officer alive to his duties, and thoroughly understands the numerous matters in connection with National Guard inspection and instruction.

Major Paul B. Malone, Inf., D.O.L., accompanied by Mrs. Malone and their two children, Mildred and Kevin, left Eagle Pass, Texas, Jan. 19 to report at headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps and citizens' training camps. Major Malone has been on duty as chief of staff of the Eagle Pass district since July, 1916.

A brilliant social affair at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Jan. 19, 1917, was the annual Military ball, which was held in the university armory, and was attended by 200 guests. The entire armory was banked with Christmas trees. Small tables seating two to four, where refreshments were served during the evening, were placed among the trees. Chaperoning were: President and Mrs. George E. Vincent, Major and Mrs. G. W. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough, and Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Meredith, all U.S.A.

In the gallery of Goupil & Co., New York city, Dorothy Swinburne McNamee is giving an exhibition of portraits of children in "sanguine" that is her second successful show in New York, and which has received well-merited praise from the art critics of the leading metropolitan papers. The artist is the wife of Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and the daughter of Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N. Mrs. McNamee inherits her talent from her mother, who had the rare distinction of being a pupil of the great sculptor, Augustus Saint Gaudens.

Miss Antoinette Greely, daughter of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., gave a talk on "Welfare Work in Factories," at the opening meeting of the civics section of the Twentieth Century Club, in Washington, on Jan. 18. Miss Greely has been interested in settlement work in New York. General and Mrs. Greely left Washington, on Jan. 18, to spend the remainder of the winter in Charleston, S.C. Miss Rose Greely is taking a course in landscape gardening at Cambridge, and Miss Gertrude Greely is studying the Montessori Method in New York.

The board of managers of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has passed the resolution presented by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., favoring a national system of compulsory military training. The (Fighting Joe) Hooker Association of Massachusetts, of which Generals Reade is president, has also unanimously passed a like resolution, copies of which have been transmitted to each of the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress. Various chapters of the D.A.R. in Massachusetts, including Old Middlesex Chapter of Lowell, General Reade's birthplace; also Dolly Varnum Chapter, D.A.R., spindle city, of which organization General Reade's mother, Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, was a charter member, have also passed the aforesaid resolution of preparedness and patriotism.

Lieut. Col. Sydney A. Cloman, 12th U.S. Inf., has resigned his commission as an officer of the Army, to take effect Jan. 25, 1917. He was last on duty at Nogales, Ariz., and is a native of Ohio. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889. Colonel Cloman has been a member of the General Staff, and is a graduate of the Army War College. He is an officer of considerable experience having served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, December, 1890-February, 1891. He was on duty as commissary with the first expedition to the Philippines in 1898, was military attaché and observer with the Russian army in Manchuria, and was military attaché to the American Embassy, London.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Joe Eikel, Coast Art. Corps, of his commission as an officer of the Army was accepted, to take effect Jan. 23, 1917. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1912, and entered the Army as second lieutenant, 4th Field Artillery, July 14, 1913, and was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, in July, 1915. He is a native of Texas.

CANDIDATES FOR SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Following is the list of names of candidates found qualified in examinations held in October, 1916, for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army:

Adams, John Carver, Corp., Tr. A, 1st Ore. Cav., Ore. N.G.; Calexico, Cal.; Inf.

Ambs, Harry H., Co. M, Pvt., 29th Inf.; Canal Zone; Inf.

Anderson, Arthur C. D., Lance Corp., Troop B, 3d Cav.; Texas; Cav.

Angevine, Ferris M.; Brookline, Mass.; Cav.

Arthur, Louis C., jr.; Greenville, N.C.; F.A.

Baker, Frederick R., 2d Lieut., C.A.C., N.C.N.G.; Raleigh, N.C.; Inf.

Ballou, Luther B., Corp., 5th Co., G.S.I.; Ft. Logan, Colo.; Cav.

Barker, George Ralph; Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; Cav.

Basey, James D.; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Berry, John William, Corp., Bty. A, 1st F.A., Texas N.G.; Corpus Christi, Texas; Cav.

Bishop, Raymond H., Q.M. Sgt., Q.M. Corps; P.I.; Inf.

Bittenbender, William H., Corp., Co. D, 27th Inf.; P.I.; Inf.

Biles, Alfred F., jr., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Ore. N.G.; Portland, Ore.; Inf.

Bond, Thomas G., Sgt. Med. Dept.; California; Inf.

Brigham, Arthur, jr., Corp., 1ty. C, 3d F.A.; Texas; F.A.

Briscoe, Charles L., Sgt., Med. Dept.; P.I.; Inf.

Brown, Harry Madara, Pvt., Tr. A, Cav., D.C.N.G.; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Cav.

Burnell, Ray Lawrence; Westbrook, Me.; Cav.

Burt, Ernest H., 1st Lt., F.A., Conn. N.G.; New Haven; Inf.

Caffey, Benjamin F., jr.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Inf.

Carruth, George H., Capt., 1st Inf., La. N.G.; Lodiell, La.; Cav.

Carswell, Robert McC., Capt., 1st Inf., Del. N.G.; Deming, N.M.; Cav.

Chason, William, Radio Sgt., C.A.C.; Florida; C.A.C.

Chavin, Raphael Saul, Corp., Co. A, 1st Engrs., Texas N.G.; San Antonio, Texas; C.A.C.

Christensen, Albert F., 2d Lt., 2d Inf., Mass. N.G.; Springfield, Mass.; Inf.

Clark, Fred H., 1st Cl. Pvt., Troop G, 3d Cav.; Texas; Cav.

Clarke, William, Sup. Sgt., Bty. A, 2d F.A.; P.I.; F.A.

Coache, William H., 2d Lt., South Dakota N.G.; Brownsville, Texas; Inf.

Cockrill, Thomas McFarland; Washington, D.C.; Cav.

Coe, Rinaldo L., Corp., Troop K, 17th Cav.; Texas; Cav.

Colwell, Jay K., Sgt., Troop K, 12th Cav.; New Mexico; Cav.

Cotchett, Amory C., Sgt., Med. Dept.; Honolulu; Cav.

Cotter, Clarence E., Corp., 1st Sep. Bn. Inf., Colo. N.G.; Douglas, Ariz.; C.A.C.

Cotton, John W., Corp., 1st Aero Sq., S.C.; New Mexico; Inf.

Covington, Joseph A., 1st Cl. Pvt., Co. J, S.O.; New Mex.; Cav.

Culp, Clarence Maxwell, Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf., Ind. N.G.; Llano Grande, Texas; Inf.

Cunningham, Julian J.; Washington, D.C.; Cav.

Daly, John C., 1st Lt., S.C., Mass. N.G.; South Boston, Mass.; Inf.

Davis, Hugh Mackay; Takoma Park, Md.; Inf.

Davison, Franklin McKenzie; Chicago, Ill.; F.A.

Dempewolf, Hermann C., Sgt., Co. E, 2d Engrs.; Cal.; Inf.

Dickins, Randolph, 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Cav.

Dowling, Paul J., Sgt., Co. E, 2d Engrs.; California; Inf.

Dreary, Guy Humphrey; Lexington, Va.; C.A.C.

Duffey, Harold J., 1st Cl. Pvt., Hqrs. Troop, 6th Cav.; Texas; Cav.

Duncan, Charles B.; Nashville, Tenn.; Cav.

Dunn, Harry H., Corp., Troop L, 5th Cav.; New Mexico; Cav.

Dwyer, Eugene M., 2d Lt., N.Y.N.G.; Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; Cav.

Eaton, Starr Sedgwick; Madison, Wis.; Inf.

Edson, Alan B., Sgt., Q.M. Corps; Washington; Cav.

Elliott, Edwin Eugene; Minneapolis, Minn.; Inf.

Elliott, John, Sgt., Troop C, Sq. A, Cav., N.Y.N.G.; McAllen, Texas; Cav.

Englehart, Alva Franklin; Cameron, Mo.; C.A.C.

Ervin, Robert Gilpin, Pvt., 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cav., 1st Pa. Cav.; El Paso, Texas; Inf.

Evans, James Moore, Richmond, Va.; C.A.C.

Evers, Clarence P., Capt., 4th Inf., S.D.N.G.; San Benito, Texas; Inf.

Everson, Kirke B., 2d Lt., Mass. N.G.; Newton, Mass.; Inf.

Farmer, Archie Arrington; Wilson, N.C.; Inf.

Ferrin, Charles Sabin; Burlington, Vt.; Inf.

Fisher, John Thomas; Berkeley, Cal.; Inf.

Flagg, Lawrence W., Sgt., Med. Dept., A.R.C.; Honolulu; Inf.

Fredin, John Frederick, jr.; West Duluth, Minn.; Inf.

Frizzell, Lawrence Cordell, Pvt., Mch. Gun Co., 5th Inf., Ga. N.G.; El Paso, Texas; Cav.

Fuller, Sam G.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Cav.

Gallaher, Charles W., 1st Lt., Co. A, Engrs., Iowa N.G.; Brownsville, Texas; F.A.

Garrett, James M., jr.; Montgomery, Ala.; F.A.

Gilchrist, Hugh C., Corp., Co. F, 6th Inf.; New Mexico; Inf.

Good, Lara Paul, Pvt., Hqrs. Co., 1st Inf., Ind. N.G.; Llano Grande, Texas; Inf.

Gough, John Edwin; Harrisburg, Pa.; Inf.

Graham, Roy Charles Lemach; Epping, N.H.; Inf.

Hale, Willis H., 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Cav.

Hanna, William C., Sgt., Med. Dept.; Honolulu; Inf.

Harer, Leon G., Corp., 4th Co., C.A.C.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; Inf.

Harrison, Ray F., 2d Lt., 3d Inf., Ind. N.G.; Columbia City, Ind.; Inf.

Harter, Gilbert S., Sgt., Co. F, 15th Inf.; P.I.; Inf.

Hartman, Arthur Winton, forester at U.S. Military Academy; West Point, N.Y.; Cav.

Haywood, John E., Sgt., Q.M. Corps; California; Inf.

Hearin, Charles Turner; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Henderson, John T., 2d Lt., 2d Inf., Idaho N.G.; Boise Barracks; Inf.

Hermann, John R., Corp., Co. I, 8th Inf.; P.I.; Inf.

Hill, Ira B., Corp., 3d Co.; Ft. Totten, N.Y.; C.A.C.

Hinton, Frank E., Sgt., Co. D, 2d Inf.; Honolulu; Inf.

Hoadley, Sheldon Eliot, Pvt., Tr. C, Sq. A, N.Y. Cav.; New York city, N.Y.; Inf.

Holben, Arthur Franklin Joseph; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Holden, Oliver Franklin, Pvt., Tr. C, 1st Cav., Texas N.G.; Marfa, Texas; Inf.

Holburn, Frederick J., 2d Lt., Penn. N.G.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cav.

Hoskins, John O., Lance Corp., Co. D, 3d Engrs.; Honolulu; F.A.

Houston, Laurence V., 2d Lt., Texas N.G.; Washington, D.C.; F.A.

Hubbard, John Flavel; New York city; F.A.

Hudson, Horace Lyle, Corp., 1st F.A., Utah N.G.; Nogales, Ariz.; Cav.

Hurt, Joseph M., jr., Pvt., Troop B, 1st Sq. Cav., Va. N.G.; Brownsville, Texas; Cav.

Hutchinson, Arthur Blaine; Manchester, Iowa; Inf.

Imboden, Nelson M., 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Inf.

Ingram, Wharton G., 2d Lt., Pa. N.G., 2d F.A.; Sierra Blanca, Texas; Cav.

Ives, Albert R., Sgt., Bty. C, 2d F.A.; P.I.; F.A.

Jackson, William McK., Corp., Bty. D, 4th F.A.; Texas; F.A.

Jay, Henry Davis, Pvt., Bty. B, F.A., Ohio N.G.; El Paso, Texas; Cav.

Jervey, Arthur Postell; Charleston, S.C.; Inf.

Johns, Lindsay F., 3d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Inf.

Johnson, Edward Scott, 1st Lt., 2d Inf.; Ringgold, Tex.; Inf.

Jones, John H., Corp., S.D., A.S., S.C.; California; Inf.

Jones, Paul I., Pvt., Co. B, Sig. Corps; New Mexico; Inf.

Jones, Richard S., Pvt., 2d Co., C.A.C.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; Inf.

Kearney, Harvey Cecil; Omaha, Neb.; Inf.

Keoh, Charles Benjamin; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Kerney, Victor, Pvt., Co. H, S.C.; Texas; Cav.

Killian, Noe C., 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Inf.

Kimmell, Harry Lispenard; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Knopf, Stacy; U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.; F.A.

Kramer, Herman F., 1st Lt., Co. H, 5th Inf., Nebr. N.G.; Llano Grande, Texas; Inf.

Kupfer, Albin Krill; Arlington, Mass.; Inf.

Lamoureux, Thomas Liggett; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Langford, Thomas Alexander, Pvt., Tr. D, Sq. A, Cav., N.Y. N.G.; McAllen, Texas; Inf.

Lawrence, Renn, 1st Cl. Pvt., Troop A, 16th Cav.; Texas; Cav.

Lee, Henry Wideman, 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Inf.

Lutes, LeRoy, Capt., 4th Inf., Ill. N.G.; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Inf.

Lynn, Edison Albert; Los Angeles, Cal.; C.A.C.

McClure, Clinton Inness; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

McDonald, George A.; Dallas, Texas; Inf.

McKee, Edward Lodge, Jr.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Inf.

Mace, Emory M., Saddler, Co. B, 3d Engrs.; P.I.; Cav.

Maguire, Cedric Ferris; New York city; C.A.C.; Inf.

Mann, Maury, 1st Cl. Pvt., Co. C, 3d Engrs.; Honolulu; Inf.

Mann, Samuel David; Nelsonville, Ohio; Inf.

Mann, Walter R., 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Marx, Joseph Nixon; Washington, D.C.; Cav.

Mashbir, Sidney F., Capt., 1st Inf., Ariz. N.G.; Naco; Inf.

Maxwell, William S., 2d Lt., M.G. Co., 2d Inf., Ill. N.G.; Chicago, Ill.; Inf.

Mayers, Hady Potter; San Antonio, Texas; Inf.

Millard, Alfred, Corp., Co. H, 27th Inf.; P.I.; Inf.

Minton, Hugh Chapman, 2d Lt., 1st Inf., Va. N.G.; Brownsville, Texas; F.A.

Mitchell, Henry D., Sgt., Co. D, 31st Inf.; P.I.; Inf.

Moale, Edward S., 2d Lt., 22d Engrs., N.Y.N.G.; Seattle, Wash.; Cav.

Morrill, Milton Pierce, Pvt., Co. K, 1st Inf., Minn. N.G.; Llano Grande, Texas; C.A.C.

Moore, William C., 1st Lt., 1st Inf., Ky. N.G.; El Paso, Texas; Inf.

Mosher, Henry Ephraim; Falconer, N.Y.; Inf.

Muckleston, Stanley Morton; Seattle, Wash.; Inf.

Murphy, Daniel Newton; San Antonio, Texas; Inf.

Murphy, Edward Eugene; Boston, Mass.; C.A.C.

O'Day, Ray M., Pullman, Wash.; Inf.

Cheney, Franklin Washington; Athens, Ga.; Inf.

Olmstead, Merritt, Elijah; Stillwater, Okla.; Inf.

Overstreet, Philip, Pvt., 4th Co., C.A.C.; Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Inf.

Palmer, James M., Sgt., Hosp. Corps; Honolulu; Inf.

Parker, Folsome R., Corp., 1st Co., C.A.C.; Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; Cav.

Patrick, Edwin Davies, 2d Lieut., 2d Inf., Ind. N.G.; Tell City, Ind.; Inf.

Peabody, Paul E., 2d Lt., 7th Inf., Cal. N.G.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Inf.

Pearson, Ralph A. W., Corp., S.D. A.S. S.C.; California; Inf.

Pendleton, Alan; Bryn Athyn, Pa.; Inf.

Perkins, Carl Reah; McArthur, Ohio; Inf.

Pierce, Clinton Albert; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cav.

Pogue, Odes T., Cpl., 1st Co., C.A.C.; Ft. Morgan, Ala.; C.A.C.

Pope, David M.; Geneva, Ill.; F.A.

Porter, Otis, Corp., Troop A, 15th Cav.; P.I.; Cav.

Pretzman, George William Lyman, Pvt., Tr. C, Sq. A, N.Y. Cav.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cav.

Purdon, Rupert L., Corp., Co. G, 34th Inf., Texas; Inf.

Rice, John L., Mess Sgt., Troop B, 12th Cav.; Canal Z.; Cav.

Roberts, Louis T., Pvt., 16th Co., C.A.C.; Ft. Mills, P.I.; Inf.

Russell, Lloyd Bebb; Manchester, Okla.; Inf.

St. John, Adrian, 2d Lt., 22d N.Y. Engrs.; N.Y. city; Cav.

Sabin, Jean Frederick; Florence, Colo.; Cav.

Sawtelle, George, Sgt., Bty. A, 1st F.A., Pa. N.G.; South Bethlehem, Pa.; Inf.

Scobey, William P., 1st Lt., 1st Inf., Tenn. N.G.; Eagle Pass, Texas; Inf.

Scott, Edwin M., Corp., 3d Co., C.A.C.; Ft. Adams, R.I.; Inf.

Scott, John Lester; Brunswick, Me.; C.A.C.

Seamon, Evan O., Hamburg, Pa.; C.A.C.

Seeds, Edward Clarence, Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf., Iowa N.G.; Brownsville, Texas; C.A.C.

Shamotulski, Charles A., 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Inf.

Shepherd, William Edgar, Jr.; New York, N.Y.; F.A.

Sheridan, Joseph A., Bn. Sgt. Major, 2d F.A.; P.I.; F.A.

Sharck, Alexander Newton, Jr.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; Inf.

Simonsen, Laurita Daniel; Hartford, Conn.; Inf.

Simonsen, Sigurd J., 1st Cl. Pvt., S.C.; California; Inf.

Smith, Albion, 2d Lt., 5th Inf., Ga. N.G.; El Paso, Texas; Inf.

Smith, Leonard Almy; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Speer, George I., Pvt., Troop B, 16th Cav.; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Cav.

Stedman, Arthur Wallace, Jr., Sgt., Co. A, Colo. Engrs.; Golden, Colo.; Inf.

Steele, John N., 2d Lt., Phil. Constab.; P.I.; Cav.

Summersett, James A., Jr., Pvt., S.D. A.S. S.C.; Cal.; Inf.

Thompson, John Waldemar; Beloit, Wis.; Inf.

Titus, George Warner; Honolulu, H.T.; Inf.

Trigg, Otto Blaine; San Francisco, Cal.; Cav.

Troster, Oliver J., 1st Lt., 4th Inf., Ill. N.G.; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Inf.

Tuohy, Francis P., Corp., Co. C, 3d Engrs.; Honolulu; Inf.

Turner, Thomas Melvaine, Pvt., Bty. D, 1st F.A., N.Y.N.G.; New York city; Cav.

Van Dine, Arthur, 1st Cl. Pvt., Bty. E, 2d F.A.; P.I.; F.A.

Veatch, Allen T., Sgt., Q.M. Corps; P.I.; Inf.

Vogel, Berthold, Master Electrician, C.A.C.; Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; C.A.C.

Vollmer, Arthur, Corp., Bty. B, 1st F.A., Iowa N.G.; Davenport, Iowa; Cav.

Walker, Maurice Percy; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

Wallace, George Francis; Eagle Pass, Texas; Inf.

Wallace, Ralph E., 1st Cl. Pvt., Co. D, 3d Engrs.; P.I.; Inf.

Welch, Gordon Bennett; San Francisco, Cal.; C.A.C.

Weston, Harry B., Pvt., Bty. A, 1st Mass. F.A.; New York; F.A.

White, Robert F., Sgt., Tr. B, N.C.N.G.; El Paso, Texas; Cav.

Wicker, Rufus E., Pvt., Co. E, 2d Bn., 3d Engrs.; Canal Zone; Inf.

Willenbacher, Eugene H.; Westwood, N.J.; F.A.

Williams, Marshall McQuinn, Jr.; Faison, N.C.; C.A.C.

Wilson, Rogers Murchison; Savannah, Ga.; Inf.

Wise, James Bowdoin, Jr.; Cheriton, Va.; Inf.

Wood, Delmore S., Corp., 1st F.A., Cal. N.G.; California; Cav.

Wood, Philip Shaw; Pharr, Texas; Inf.

Wren, Roy O., 1st Cl. Pvt., Q.M. Corps; P.I.; Inf.

Wright, George Malby, Jr., Sgt., Bty. B, 1st F.A., Ohio N.G.; El Paso, Texas; Inf.

Young, Adlai Cyrus; Menomonee, Wis.; Inf.

Zerbe, August Joseph; Washington, D.C.; Inf.

THE ARMY.

Bulletin No. 2, Jan. 8, 1917, Eastern Dept.; Bulletin No. 1, Jan. 1, 1917, Central Dept., and a list of appointments in the Officers Reserve Corps appear on page 705 of this issue.

S.O. 19, JAN. 24, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month to Major Leonard T. Waldron, C.A.C. These changes of stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered: Capt. Edward A. Stuart, Field Art., from Dallas to Huntington and assume charge of recruiting district, Feb. 1, relieving Capt. George R. Armstrong, retired, who will return to Knoxville.

Capt. William L. Lowe, retired, from duty at El Paso to Houston and assume charge of recruiting district, Feb. 1, relieving Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, retired, who will return to St. Louis.

Capt. Fernando W. Fondo, retired, upon departure of Captain Lowe, will assume charge of El Paso recruiting district.

Capt. William F. Harrell, 37th Inf., placed on D.O.L., March 20, and the name of Capt. Samuel T. Mackall, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 19. Captain Mackall is relieved duty at Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, March 19, and assigned to 36th Infantry.

The leave heretofore granted Lieut. Col. Peter Murray, 29th Inf., is extended three months.

So much of Par. 44, S.O. 10, Jan. 12, 1917, War D., as transfers Chaplain John L. Maddox, 17th Inf., to 2d Infantry, Feb. 1, is amended to transfer Chaplain Maddox to 31st Infantry, at once. He will proceed from San Francisco to Manila.

Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C., detailed to take field officers' course, Aviation Signal Corps, Aviation School, San Diego.

Par. 18, S.O. 17, Jan. 22, 1917, War D., is amended as follows: First Cl. Lieut. John C. Beatty, O.D., to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, for temporary duty.

Capt. Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., retired, relieved temporary duty at Detroit and will return to station at Washington.

Chaplain Joseph S. Laughran, 16th Cav., relieved further duty with 3d Cavalry.

Major William E. Welsh, Inf., D.O.L., will resume duties as inspector-instructor of Militia, with station at Buffalo, N.Y.

S.O. 30, JAN. 25, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Edgar Russell, S.C.

First Lieut. Stephen M. Walmley, 16th Cav., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps.

Col. William D. Beach, Cav., D.O.L., relieved present duties, Feb. 7, and will join 8th Cavalry.

Leave one month, March 28, to Capt. Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., D.O.L.

Capt. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 4th Inf., detailed acting judge advocate, 18th Division, Brownsville.

Capt. George V. Strong, 6th Cav., detailed acting judge advocate, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, upon relief of present duties.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. Sydney A. Gloman, 12th Inf., of his commission is accepted by the President.

Capt. Luther R. James, Inf., D.O.L., relieved duty Wyoming N.G.; detailed to duty with Ohio N.G.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 23, 1917.

Provisional Appointment in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. David H. Blacklock, 3d Inf., District of Columbia N.G., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from date of appointment.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 19, 1917.

Appointment in the Army.

Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning Feb. 14, 1917, vice Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, to be retired from active service Feb. 13, 1917.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Wood to be colonel.

Major William C. Cannon to be lieutenant colonel.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn to be first lieutenant.

Provisional Appointments in the Army.

All the nominations of provisional second lieutenants published on page 663, our issue of Jan. 20, were confirmed on Jan. 19. The following, who were nominated to be provisional second lieutenants, Cavalry Arm, are listed in the Congressional Record of Jan. 19 as confirmed in the Infantry. This is doubtless a clerical error: Rice McN. Youell, J. H. Holmes, Jr., Manton S. Eddy, George N. Rubberg, Charles E. Moore and G. T. Mackenzie.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

CHANGES 14, DEC. 30, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Para. 89 and 246, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, are changed as follows:

89. Who Will Fire.—Known-distance practice.

Required to Fire.

All officers and enlisted men of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers, and of Mounted Battalions of Engineers, except those authorized but not required to fire, and except bandmen, who will not fire (except in the Philippine Islands, when required to do so by the department commander).

All officers and enlisted men of companies of Coast Artillery will fire special course A.

Authorized but not Required to Fire.

Staff departments, except medical and chaplains, all officers and enlisted men.

Staff Corps, all officers and enlisted men.

Field and staff officers of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers, of Mounted Battalions of Engineers, and of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Enlisted men of headquarters, supply and machine-gun troops and companies of Cavalry and Infantry. Enlisted men of regiments and Mounted Battalions of Engineers who do not belong to companies. Non-commissioned staff officers of the Coast Artillery Corps.

All officers enumerated above of over fifteen years' commissioned or commissioned and enlisted service, except officers of the Medical Department and chaplains, are authorized but not required to fire.

Cooks may be excused from firing.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon, the post commander may excuse officers and men from practice.

A soldier who has completed the qualification course, record practice, and who is transferred or who is discharged and re-enlisted, will not fire the qualification course a second time in the same year.

A soldier will begin his regular practice each target-practice season with the instruction practice, qualification course (Tables 1, 2 and 3). Having completed this, he will fire the record practice, same course (Tables 4 and 5).

Officers and enlisted men authorized but not required to fire, and who are not on duty with a company or troop which takes target practice, will, if they fire, be attached to organizations for practice and will be classified on the report of the organization to which so attached.

246. Change sections (b) and (c) to read as follows:

(b) Sharpshooter's Badge.—To the sharpshooter a silver badge will be issued. For the first qualification in this grade the badge will consist of a pin and cross; the soldier having once qualified as a sharpshooter may wear the badge while he is entitled to draw the increased pay for that qualification. To those who have qualified as sharpshooters for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, nor, in the case of enlisted men, in the same enlistment, a silver bar will be issued, on which the three years of their qualifications will be indicated, and this will be attached to the badge, between the pin and the cross. For each additional three years of qualification an additional bar will be issued, and each in succession attached below the one previously supplied and above the cross.

(c) Expert Rifleman's Badge.—To the expert rifleman will be issued a silver badge. The soldier having qualified as an expert rifleman may wear the badge while he is entitled to draw the increased pay for that qualification. To those who have qualified as expert riflemen for three years, not necessarily consecutive years, nor, in the case of enlisted men, in the same enlistment, a silver bar will be issued, on which the three years of their qualifications will be indicated, and this will be attached to the badge below the pin. For each additional three years of qualification an additional bar will be issued, and each in succession attached below the one previously supplied.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.

CHANGES 9, JAN. 15, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Paragraph 29, Uniform Specifications, 1915, rescinded by C.U. Sp. No. 7, War D., Dec. 30, 1916, is re-established, and will read as follows:

29. INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF SHIRT WHEN COAT IS NOT WORN.—Same as prescribed by Par. 82, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), as changed by C.U.R. No. 18, War D., Dec. 30, 1916.

(C.U. Sp. No. 9, Jan. 15, 1917.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 71, DEC. 23, 1916, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Harold H. Taintor, U.S. Inf., found guilty of overdrawing his accounts, obtaining money under false pretenses, of being drunk and disorderly, and of breaking his

arrest. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by the President, as we have previously noted.

CIR. 1, JAN. 2, 1917, MILITIA BUREAU, WAR D.

The following amendments to Cir. 20, Militia Bureau, 1916, are announced:

1. Add the following to Par. 2 (a):

The commanding officer of a company, troop or battery may designate not to exceed one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and one private who may be authorized to spend the drill period in work on the company records, care of property, preparation of work for non-commissioned officers' schools, and conduct of authorized examinations.

The word "drill" will not necessarily be restricted to tactical evolutions, but it may be interpreted to include practical and theoretical instruction in such subjects as guard duty, care of the rifle and equipment, instruction in tent pitching, patrols, outposts and minor tactics, problems on the sand table, talks on marches, camps, care of the feet, sanitation, first aid to the injured, making and breaking camp, packing wagons, railroad transportation, care of animals, making of payroll, military courtesy and conduct, the Articles of War, gallery practice, instruction and examination of gunners, rated men, and non-commissioned officers.

A company may participate in an outdoor exercise and take credit for the same as an armory drill, at the rate of one period of one and one-half hours for each day or fraction of a day in excess of one and one-half hours.

2. Substitute the following for Par. 2 (b):

Colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors will be required to attend the number of assemblies for armory drill and instruction and of the same duration as prescribed for companies. Their duties will consist of participating in tactical evolutions with their commands when the latter are drilled as units, appropriate practical work in administration, and such administrative and tactical studies and exercises as may be prescribed by the inspector-instructor. They will visit the various units of their commands and exercise a constant and close supervision of the manner in which the prescribed drills and exercises are executed and will conduct a critique at the end of each drill witnessed. Their remarks will include an enumeration of the deficiencies observed and a statement of the means to be taken to correct them.

3. Substitute the following for Par. 2 (g):

General officers will be required to visit the various units of the commands for the purpose of inspection. It is not intended that their visits will be occasions of ceremony as a rule, but that they will time their trips so as to observe the troops in their routine drills, and instruction. A definite number of trips is not prescribed, but general officers will be expected to keep themselves informed as to the progress of all the units in their commands, both as to instruction and equipment, and as to their general efficiency. At each visit of inspection they will hold a conference and suggest means calculated to correct the deficiencies which are observed. They will also submit efficiency reports on commissioned officers and formal recommendations to the adjutant general of the state, covering defects which they are unable to remedy. When practicable, the inspection visits of general officers will be made in company with inspector-instructors.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM A. MANN, Brig. Gen., G.S., Chief, Militia Bur.

CIRCULAR 5, MILITIA BUREAU, WAR DEPT.,

Washington, Jan. 12, 1917.

Pending the publication of the Regulations for the Government of the National Guard of the United States, the following tentative regulations with regard to the uniform of the National Guard are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM A. MANN, Brigadier General, General Staff, Chief, Militia Bureau.

Uniform of the National Guard.

1. The uniform of the National Guard not in the service of the United States will be that of the National Guard in the service of the United States as prescribed in the Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army.

2. Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard not in the service of the United States are authorized to wear as a part of their uniform such National Guard medals and badges as are authorized by their respective state laws or regulations. When such badges and medals are worn they will be worn on the left of the medals and badges authorized in the Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army.

G.O. 2, COAST DEFENSES OF PENSACOLA.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 19, 1917.

Q.M. Sergt. Llewellyn M. Maxson, Q.M.C., has been placed upon the retired list at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and directed to repair to his home, with a record of over thirty years of honorable service, a summary of which follows:

Twenty-second Infantry, July 29, 1891, to July 28, 1896; 9th Infantry, Sept. 15, 1896, to Sept. 14, 1899; 9th Infantry, Sept. 15, 1899, to Aug. 3, 1900; Post Non-Commissioned Staff, Aug. 4, 1900, to Jan. 19, 1917.

Of the above double time has been credited for foreign service as follows: Cuba, June 25, 1898, to Sept. 4, 1898; Philippine Islands, April 22, 1899, to June 27, 1900; China, July 6, 1900, to Nov. 6, 1900; Philippine Islands, Nov. 16, 1900, to July 22, 1901; Philippine Islands, Nov. 28, 1903, to March 4, 1906.

During this service Sergeant Maxson participated in the following: First expedition to Cuba, including the battle of San Juan Hill, while serving with the 9th U.S. Infantry; Philippine Insurrection, April, 1899, to June, 1900, with 9th U.S. Infantry, covering operations along railroad from Manila to Dagupan; China Relief Expedition, July 10 to about Sept. 15, 1900, with 9th U.S. Infantry, and since that time as commissary sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, both in the United States and foreign possessions.

Sergeant Maxson's long and honorable service has won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact and has established by his unflinching attention to duty and absolute loyalty to his superiors a standard which should serve as a worthy example for the enlisted men of this command.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Davis:

P. S. GOLDBERMAN,

Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, Adjutant.

G.O. 4, JAN. 10, 1917, HDQRS. EL PASO DISTRICT.

1. For purposes of tactical instruction and training only, the following is announced:

a. Brig. Gen. E. St. John Greble is designated District Commander of Artillery, and, in addition to his duties as commanding general of the Provisional Regular Field Artillery Brigade, will assume command of the Provisional Field Artillery Brigades of the 10th and 11th Divisions.

(b) The Field Artillery organizations of the 10th Provisional Division are hereby organized into a Provisional Field Artillery Brigade.

Col. Charles T. Menoher, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the 5th Field Artillery, is designated commander of this brigade.

c. The Field Artillery organizations of the 11th Provisional Division are hereby organized into a Provisional Field Artillery Brigade.

Col. Peyton C. March, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the 8th Field Artillery, is designated commander of this brigade.

By command of Brigadier General Bell:

H. H. WHITNEY, Lieut. Col., A.G., District Adjutant.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The resignation by Major Irvin L. Hunt, J.A., of his commission as a captain of Infantry, only, is accepted by the President. (Jan. 13, War D.)

The resignation by Major Kyle Eucker, J.A., of his com-

mission as a captain of Cavalry, only, is accepted by the President. (Jan. 22, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Q.M.C., having reported, is announced as department Q.M. (Jan. 18, E.D.)

Capt. Richard H. Jordan, Q.M.C., Pharr, Texas, to Llano Grande, Texas, for duty, relieving Capt. F. P. Jackson, who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, to San Benito, Texas, for duty, relieving Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Inf., who will join regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 3, S.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 8, War D., Jan. 10, 1917, relating to Q.M. Sgt. Jay C. Shugert, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sgt. Jay C. Shugert, Q.M.C., is detailed to duty with the Iowa N.G., and upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Honolulu, H.T., will proceed to Des Moines for station. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edgar F. Hutchison, Q.M.C., Motor Truck Co. No. 58, Brownsville, Texas, to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1917, for duty in Philippine Department. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Field Clerk J. L. Pede, Q.M.C., Nogales, Ariz., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 4, S.D.)

Field Clerk Clyde L. Atwell, Q.M.C., San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed a quartermaster, Army transport Sherman, at \$1,500 per annum, temporarily effective Jan. 1, 1917, during the voyage of that transport to Honolulu, H.T., and return, commencing Jan. 15, 1917. Upon completion of his duties on the Sherman Mr. Atwell will revert to his status as a field clerk, Q.M. Corps, at \$1,400 per annum, and will return to proper station. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Field Clerk Charles A. T. Cabanis, Q.M.C., from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sgt. William H. Farinighy, Q.M.C., is placed upon retired list at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and to home. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert L. East, Q.M.C., now at Granite City, Ill., is relieved from further duty with Punitive Expedition, and upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sgt. Cyrus F. Dugger (post commissary sergeant), retired, and Regt. Sgt. Major Dennis Hayes, retired, now at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., are detailed to duty at that institution Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C., camp hospital, Douglas, Ariz., to Columbus, N.M., with Expeditionary Force for temporary duty. (Jan. 3, S.D.)

Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty, in addition to their present duties. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Major John A. Clark, M.C., is assigned to station at Fort Porter, N.Y. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Major Alexander Murray, M.C., from further station at Fort Howard, Md., to station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Major Frank C. Baker, M.C., from further duty with Field Hospital No. 3, and report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty and joint station. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Major Samuel J. Morris, M.C., now in Washington, is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and from further station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Major William L. Little, M.C., Harrisburg, Pa., from further mustering duty and to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 20, E.D.)

Major Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., now at Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty pending receipt of further orders. (Jan. 22, E.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. Johnson F. Hammond, M.C. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, now in Southern Department, from station at Fort Porter, N.Y., to duty in command of Ambulance Co. No. 7; Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, now in Southern Department, from station at Fort Ontario, N.Y., and is assigned to duty in command of Ambulance Co. No. 3; Major Jacob M. Coffin from duty in command of Ambulance Co. 3 and is assigned to duty in command of Field Hospital No. 3; Capt. Robert C. McDonald, now in Southern Department, from station at Fort Totten, N.Y., and is assigned to duty in command of Ambulance Co. No. 5, relieving Major Robert L. Carswell; Major Carswell, upon being relieved, will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for temporary duty in that department. (Jan. 22, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Orville F. Rogers, jr., M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps, is accepted by the President. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival home, to 1st Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C. (Jan. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry L. Davis, M.R.C., from active duty, Jan. 24, 1917. (Jan. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department, about Feb. 1, 1917, to his home and from active duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank M. Dedaker, M.R.C., from present duties to home and from active duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert W. Bell, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service of United States. (Jan. 22, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Oswald H. Robertson, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

First Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill, C.E., is assigned to permanent station at Fort Hunt, Va. (Jan. 18, E.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Foreman, Co. A, 1st Engrs., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Brown, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Bahel, Engineers, unassigned, on duty as sergeant-instructor with the New York N.G., is transferred as sergeant first class to Company A, 2d Engineers. (Jan. 19, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. John C. Beatty, O.D., from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James M. Piercy (appointed Jan. 10, 1917, from sergeant, Co. C, 29th Inf.), now at Gatun, Canal Zone, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Balboa for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Starr, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Edward McFarlane is placed upon the retired list at Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John J. Lee, retired, and Q.M. Sgt. Alexander Smart (post commissary sergeant), retired, now at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., are detailed to that institution Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 24, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

So much of Par. 45, S.O. 13, War D., Jan. 16, 1917, as relates to Lieut. Col. Edgar Russel, S.C., is revoked. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Capt. Walter E. Prosser, S.C., retained in the Signal Corps from July 1, 1916, as captain, is relieved from further detail in the Signal Corps and is detailed in the Signal Corps, effective Feb. 26, 1917. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Sergt. Carl T. Hale, S.C., San Diego, Cal., to Columbus, N.M., for duty with the 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. (Jan. 23, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Robert Matter, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, Fort Wayne, Ind., is assigned to active duty as sergeant in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., to take effect Jan. 25, 1917. (Jan. 22, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

COL. E. S. WRIGHT, ATTACHED.

Regimental Supply Sergt. Otto Bach, 1st Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 17, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. G. HUTCHESON, ATTACHED.

COL. F. H. BEACH, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Berkley E. Barker, Troop D, 3d Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Mission, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 18, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

COL. L. M. KOEHLER, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 6th Cav. (Jan. 17, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

COL. J. M. JENKINS, ATTACHED.

Lieut. Col. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Vet. Lester E. Wilkerson, 11th Cav., having been examined for appointment in the Veterinary Corps and having failed to pass the physical examination because of disability incident to the Service, is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of first lieutenant, having served more than five years. (Jan. 17, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

COL. A. GRAY, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about Jan. 10, 1917, to 1st Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., Del Rio, Texas. (Jan. 8, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. H. HAY.

Capt. Charles L. Scott, 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M.C. Captain Scott will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for station and duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

16TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieut. Sylvester D. Downes, jr., 16th Cav., will report to C.O., Fort Myer, Va., for connection with the examination of candidates for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army. (Jan. 23, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, Cav., is assigned to the 7th Cavalry. He is relieved from present duties and will join that regiment. (Jan. 22, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Leave ten days to Major John W. Craig, Cav., D.O.L. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Leave one month, upon completion of present duties, to Major Alexander M. Miller, Cav., D.O.L. (Jan. 18, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Dorman, Cav., D.O.L., is extended two months. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Major John M. Morgan, Cav., D.O.L., now on leave, will report to commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will revert to a status of leave. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Capt. Troup Miller, Cav., D.O.L., from duty at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., and as professor of military science and tactics at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (Jan. 17, War D.)

Capt. Henry R. Richmond, Cav., D.O.L., at his own request is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. Captain Richmond is placed on duty with the 13th Cavalry and will join that regiment. (Jan. 17, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Major Louis C. Scherer (det. Q.M.C.) promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 21, 1916.

Major Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 21, 1916, assigned to 11th Cavalry.

Capt. James N. Munro (det. Q.M.C.), promoted to major, rank Sept. 21, 1916.

Capt. William S. Valentine, 10th Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 21, 1916, assigned to 10th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Fleming will join regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Col. Lucien G. Berry, Field Art., D.O.L., is placed on duty with the 4th Field Artillery. (Jan. 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The leave granted Col. Wilnot E. Ellis, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Major Henry J. Hatch, C.A.C., now at Allentown, Pa., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty, pending receipt of further orders from these headquarters. (Jan. 20, E.D.)

Leave one month, effective on the day of relief from duty on mine planter Mills, to Capt. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C. (Jan. 18, E.D.)

First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, C.A.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Russell A. Osmun, C.A.C., is placed on D.O.L., Jan. 29, 1917, and the name of 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Acheson, C.A.C., is removed therefrom Jan. 28, 1917. (Jan. 23, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Joe Eikel, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Leland H. Stanford, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Signal Corps. He will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Dana H. Crissy, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., vice Chaplain Edward F. Brophy, C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) George B. C. Kuster, C.A.C., Fort Williams, Me., is transferred as private to the Signal Corps. His appointment as sergeant first class, Signal Corps, is announced on day following date of transfer. He will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty at the U.S. Army Balloon School. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Christensen, C.A.S. Detachment, now at Fort Constitution, N.H., is transferred as of his present grade to the C.A.C. and will be assigned to duty by C.O., Coast Defenses of Portsmouth. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Paul S. Roper, C.A.S. Detachment (appointed Jan. 19, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 3d Company, Fort Williams, Me.), now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to duty at that school. (Jan. 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. John W. C. Abbott promoted to major, rank Aug. 22, 1916.

Capt. Harry T. Matthews promoted to major, rank Sept. 10, 1916.

Major Abbott, upon the expiration of leave, will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty; Major Matthews will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Savannah, for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

First Sergt. James Petersen, Supply Co., 1st Inf., is placed

upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 18, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. A. POORE.

First Sergt. Frank B. Stearns, Co. E, 8th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and to home. (Jan. 24, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

COL. L. L. DUFFEE, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Mason W. Gray, 9th Inf., having been reported fit for duty from sick in Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will join proper station, Laredo, Texas. (Jan. 4, S.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Sergt. Samuel P. Cooper, Co. D, 16th Inf., Columbus, N.M., is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the Kansas N.G. as sergeant-instructor. He will proceed to Lawrence, Kas., and take station. (Jan. 19, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

COL. S. E. SMILEY, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. James McGee, Co. I, 18th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (Jan. 24, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Rafferty, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

The leave granted Col. David J. Baker (attached 21st Inf.) is extended ten days. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Col. David J. Baker, Inf., now attached to the 21st Infantry, it attached to the 19th Infantry, and upon expiration of his present leave will join. (Jan. 22, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

CAL. J. M. ARRASMITH, ATTACHED.

Band Leader John W. Beatty, 23d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 19, War D.)

Capt. John J. Mudgett, 23d Inf., from present duties and is detailed as inspector-instructor with the National Guard of Montana. (Jan. 23, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

The leave granted Major William Newman, 24th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 19, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

First Sergt. McCune W. Johnson, Co. E, 27th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and to home. (Jan. 24, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Sergt. James H. Kempf, Co. K, 28th Inf., now at Llano Grande, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the Nebraska N.G. as sergeant-instructor. (Jan. 17, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Sergt. Michael Keene, Hqs. Co., 30th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as of his present grade to Co. A, that regiment, and will be borne as an additional sergeant on detached service as mounted orderly for Brig. Gen. Francis H. French. (Jan. 18, War D.)

Battalion Sergt. Major Harry Armstrong, 30th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 24, War D.)

34TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. E. DENTLER.

First Sergt. Jack Burk, Co. F, 34th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 19, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave one month, about Jan. 12, 1917, to Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Inf., unassigned, San Benito, Texas. (Jan. 6, S.D.)

Sergt. John R. Baldwin, Inf., unassigned, from further duty with New Jersey N.G., Jan. 31, 1917, and is assigned as sergeant to Co. D, 16th Infantry (vice Sergt. Samuel P. Cooper, transferred to Infantry, unassigned). He will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. L. Worthington Moseley, Inf., D.O.L. (Jan. 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 41, S.O. 4, Jan. 5, 1917, War D., as directs Capt. L. Worthington Moseley, Inf., D.O.L., to report to C.O., 23d Infantry, for duty, after Feb. 16, 1917, is amended so as to direct Captain Moseley to report at the proper time to C.O., 21st Infantry, for duty. (Jan. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. James A. Laubach, Inf., D.O.L., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 18, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS.

First Lieut. Michael F. Cooney, P.S., is retired from active service, Jan. 22, 1917, with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Capt. Charles Famel, P.S., is retired from active service, March 30, 1917, with the grade now held by him and with the pay and allowances of master signal electrician of the U.S. Army and will repair to his home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Col. Peyton C. March, 8th Field Art., Lieut. Col. Albert J. Bowley, 5th Field Art., Major Alfred A. Starbird, 5th Field Art., Major Edward M. Talbot, M.C., and Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C., at Fort Bliss, Texas, for the examination of officers for promotion. (Jan. 3, S.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C., Thomas S. Bowen, Bert M. Atkinson and Carl Spatz, Aviation Section, S.C., and 1st Lieut. William F. Rice, M.C., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the purpose of examining persons for appointment in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. (Jan. 8, S.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Frederick C. Johnson, 3d Cav., Capt. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., Capt. Charles A. Thuis, 36th Inf., 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Drake, M.R.C., at Brownsville, Texas, for examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps. (Jan. 8, S.D.)

A board at headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., for the examination of persons to appear before it for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Col. William Stephenson, M.C., Capt. Cromwell Stacey, Inf., D.O.L., Capt. Robert H. Wesc

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—First Lieut. Charles E. B. Flegg, M.R.O.
At Buffalo, N.Y.—First Lieut. John G. Stowe, M.R.O. (Jan. 23, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Frank W. Dawson, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 10, War D., Jan. 12, 1917, is amended to read as follows: "The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, from Aug. 24, 1916, of Capt. Frank L. Graham, retired, is announced." (Jan. 22, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave one month to Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kreger, professor of law, U.S.M.A. (Jan. 22, War D.)

AVIATION STUDENTS.

Each of the following aviation students is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from the date indicated after his name:

Capt. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C., D.O.L., Jan. 5, 1917.
Capt. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C., D.O.L., Jan. 9, 1917.
First Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 6th Cav., Jan. 9, 1917.
First Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 17th Cav., Jan. 9, 1917.
First Lieut. Patrick Frissell, 11th Inf., Jan. 4, 1917.
First Lieut. Thorne Denel, Jr., Cav., D.O.L., Jan. 4, 1917.
First Lieut. Warren P. Jernigan, Cav., Jan. 19, 1917.
First Lieut. Harry M. Brown, 22d Inf., Jan. 5, 1917.
First Lieut. John E. Russell, Inf., Jan. 10, 1917. (Jan. 23, War D.)

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. Michael Flaherty, retired, Manchester, N.H., detailed to duty at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I., Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Sergt. William Driscoll, retired, Rensselaer, N.Y., is detailed to duty at the University of Maine, Orono, Me., to take effect Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 23, War D.)

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE.

Sergt. John Stewart, R.A.R. (C.A.C.), Raleigh Hotel, Baltimore, Md., is detailed to duty at the Citadel, Charleston, S.C., Jan. 27, 1917. (Jan. 23, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk Jean F. Hodson from duty at the headquarters, Western Department, San Francisco, to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 18, War D.)

TRIAL OF ENLISTED MEN, N.G.N.Y.

The following enlisted men of the 2d Field Artillery, New York N.G., now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent, under suitable guard, to Fort Totten, N.Y.: Pvt. August M. Kellerman, Battery D, Earl Pingree, Battery E, Ralph E. Pingree, Battery E, and Edwin A. St. George, Battery E. (Jan. 24, E.D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard now in the Federal service were accepted by the President, to take effect on the dates given, all in 1917: Capt. Frank J. McCoy, 12th Inf., New York N.G.; 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Huffman, 4th Inf., Missouri N.G.; 1st Lieut. Arthur J. Coyle, 1st Inf., New Hampshire N.G.; 2d Lieut. Hans Fredrickson, 2d Inf., Iowa N.G.; Capt. Albert L. Cox, 3d Inf., North Carolina N.G., Jan. 17; Major Claude C. Hooven, 3d Inf., Ohio N.G.; Major Thomas F. Duhigg, M.C., Ohio N.G.; Capt. Ralph L. Barkalow, 3d Inf., Ohio N.G.; Capt. James W. Burks, 1st Inf., Tennessee N.G.; 1st Lieut. Elwood N. Hemmingsway, 1st Squadron, Cav., Iowa N.G.; 1st Lieut. Fred O. Malony, Dental Corps, Nebraska N.G.; 1st Lieut. Haywood R. Faison, O.E., North Carolina N.G.; 2d Lieut. Ira L. Storm, 2d Inf., Iowa N.G., Jan. 18; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Wolsley, 74th Inf., New York N.G.; 1st Lieut. Melvin O. Light, 2d Inf., Ohio N.G.; Major John O. Darby, M.C., Ohio N.G.; 1st Lieut. Harold D. Bartlett, Troop B, Cav., Colorado N.G.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Chapman, 2d Inf., West Virginia N.G.; Capt. Louden A. Harriman, 1st Inf., Indiana N.G., Jan. 19; Capt. Henry A. Ingalls, M.C., New Mexico N.G., Jan. 22; 1st Lieut. Guy Y. Williams, O.E., Oklahoma N.G., Feb. 10.

The resignations of Major Victor H. Holmes, 1st Inf., Tennessee N.G., and Capt. Charles H. Reeves, Jr., 5th Inf., Maryland N.G., were accepted by the President on Jan. 23, 1917.

The following officers of the 2d Field Artillery, New York N.G., now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., and await further orders: Capt. Wilbur T. Wright and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Spencer. (Jan. 24, E.D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.
Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

| Transports. | Leave S.F. | Arrive Honolulu about | Arrive Guam about | Arrive Manila about | Lay days at Manila |
|---------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Thomas..... | Jan. 5 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 27 | Feb. 3 | 12 |
| Logan..... | Feb. 5 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 27 | Mar. 4 | 11 |
| Sheridan..... | March 5 | Mar. 13 | Mar. 27 | April 2 | 13 |
| Thomas..... | April 5 | April 13 | April 27 | May 3 | 12 |
| Logan..... | May 5 | May 13 | May 27 | June 3 | 13 |
| Sheridan..... | June 5 | June 13 | June 27 | July 3 | 12 |

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

| Transports. | Leave Manila | Arrive Nagasaki about | Arrive Honolulu about | Arrive S.F. about | Lay days at S.F. |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Sheridan..... | Jan. 15 | Jan. 20 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 12 | 21 |
| Thomas..... | Feb. 15 | Feb. 20 | Mar. 4 | Mar. 14 | 23 |
| Logan..... | Mar. 15 | Mar. 20 | April 4 | April 12 | 23 |
| Sheridan..... | April 15 | April 20 | May 4 | May 12 | 24 |
| Thomas..... | May 15 | May 20 | June 4 | June 12 | 23 |
| Logan..... | June 15 | June 20 | July 4 | July 12 | 23 |
| Sheridan..... | July 15 | July 20 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 12 | 24 |

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Iquique, Chile, Jan. 3 for New York; arrived at New York Jan. 24, 1917.

CROOK—At Seattle, Wash.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I. Dec. 23 for Seattle, Wash.; left Milwaukee, Japan, Jan. 2; arrived at Honolulu Jan. 20, 1917.

KILPATRICK—At New York; left New York for Cristobal Jan. 20, 1917.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1917.

LISCUM—At Manila.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., Jan. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki Jan. 21, 1917.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Jan. 15, 1917.

WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
1st Lieut. E. W. Stanley, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I.
1st Lieut. J. H. Johnson, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Key West, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Edwin B. Spiller, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at New Orleans, La.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. G. M. Peak, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

GENERAL EDWARD O. ORD—1st Lieut. E. B. Colladay, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Dade, Fla.

CABLE BOATS.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. Roger B. Colton, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

COLONEL JOHNSTON AGAIN C.O. OF 12TH N.Y.

Col. Gordon Johnston Inf., N.G.N.Y. (captain Cav., U.S.A.), who resigned as colonel of the 12th N.G. N.Y. in December last, incident to friction with Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., has been placed in command of the 12th again, by order of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department. The friction between General O'Ryan and Colonel Johnston culminated in the rebuke of Colonel Johnston, and the 12th, by General O'Ryan on the occasion of a public review at McAllen, Texas.

After sending in his resignation, and requesting an investigation, Colonel Johnston was temporarily relieved from command of the 12th, and ordered to Fort Brown, Texas. Lieut. Col. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., Insp. Gen., Southern Department, investigated the matter, and received statements from General O'Ryan, Colonel Johnston, and other officers.

So far as can be learned no report of the incident was made to the War Department except, of course, such as was necessary for purpose of record. Both the removal and the reinstatement of Colonel Johnston, it is stated in Washington, were by command of General Funston and "came entirely under his jurisdiction."

In our issue of Dec. 9, 1916, page 465, we pointed out that Colonel Johnston had been improperly treated by General O'Ryan, and our comments on the case have met with practically universal approval. The 12th for years has needed a competent commanding officer, and this has been no secret. Wonder has been expressed that the State authorities could have permitted such a condition of affairs in the 12th to remain so long without taking heroic measures. It was not until Colonel Johnston assumed command that the 12th commenced to get on its feet, and now that he is again at its head, it is hoped that he will be kept there after the muster out of the command from the Federal Service.

ARMY ITEMS.

Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G. Dept.; Lieut. George Blakely, C.A.; Capt. John R. Hannay, Inf., and Capt. Allan F. McLean, Cav., sailed from Nagasaki on transport Sheridan Jan. 21 for San Francisco.

The Class Bulletin of the class of 1884, U.S. Military Academy, announces that Col. E. B. Babbitt was elected president of the class association at the recent election, and Col. John B. Bellinger second vice president; C. E. Jones, secretary, "sitting as an electoral college," declaring this result. The Bulletin contains obituary and wedding notices that would be of interest to the class, personal paragraphs concerning its members, and a collection of interesting and amusing letters written to the secretary, who is invariably addressed "not in disrespect but in affection" as "Dear Jonesey."

Capt. Marcellus H. Thompson, C.A.C., U.S.A., accepted the Knox trophy for superiority in coast artillery marksmanship on behalf of his command, the 48th Co., C.A.C., at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, in Boston on Jan. 17. The Boston Transcript of Jan. 19 publishes an account of the presentation with a portrait of Captain Thompson and a sketch of the target which tells the record that won the Knox trophy for Captain Thompson's command in an unusually graphic fashion. The target is pictured as a warship which the 12-inch gun, under the operation of Captain Thompson's company, hit six times out of seven. The target was moving at a distance of 11,120 yards. There are not only six hits but they were bunched hits and all seven were fired in four minutes and twenty-one seconds.

Changes No. 18, Uniform Regulations of the Army, dated Dec. 30, 1916, change Pars. 1, 54, 81, 82 and 92 of the Uniform Regulations, edition of 1914, and add Par. 59½, which is as follows: "Bolo.—Enlisted men armed with the bolo will wear it suspended from the waist belt on the left side, as prescribed in orders from the War Department (Par. 1, G.O. No. 172, War Dept., 1908). When mounted the wearer should carry the bolo on the left hip far enough forward so as not to mar the saddle." The other changes relate to acting dental surgeons, veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery, insignia on collar of coat, insignia on collar of shirt, and a sub-paragraph added to Par. 92 permits officers to wear in the field only a short double-breasted overcoat of drab mole-skin cloth, lined with sheepskin, and with a six-inch rolling sheepskin collar dyed beaver shade, and provided with two outside lower pockets.

King Terrell, who was charged with having defrauded Washington merchants of hundreds of dollars while posing as "Lieut. Allan Rutherford, U.S.A.," was sentenced during the past week to serve three years in the penitentiary. Terrell pleaded guilty.

Capt. August U. Dunning, 5th U.S. Inf., N.G.N.Y., who was tried recently at Fort Hancock, N.J., on a charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to dismissal and this sentence was confirmed by the President to take effect Jan. 19. Captain Dunning was charged with neglecting his duties and also in failing to obey orders and using insubordinate and disrespectful language to the mustering officer.

Second Lieut. Joseph M. Glasby, 1st Inf., Minnesota National Guard, was recently tried at Brownsville, Texas, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War, and conduct in the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War. Lieutenant Glasby was accused of making false statements with intent to deceive his commanding officer; of arranging with sergeants of his regiment to fall out without authority from their company while on a march, and visiting a saloon in company with two enlisted men, and drinking at their expense. The court sentenced Lieutenant Glasby to be dismissed, and the sentence has been confirmed by the President. Lieutenant Glasby ceases to be an officer of his organization from Jan. 23, 1917.

Five enlisted men of the 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., who on Jan. 9 last were lashed to the wheels of gun carriages on the drill floor of their armory in the Bronx, New York city, were put on trial at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 23 charged with insubordination. Capt. Wilbur T. Wright and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Spencer, of the regiment, are also to undergo trial at Fort Totten, N.Y., in connection with the case. The enlisted men ordered to trial are Max Kellerman, Earl Pingree, Ralph E. Pingree, Edward A. St. George, and John A. Foley. The president of the court-martial is Major H. J. Hatch, U.S.A., and the judge advocate is 1st Lieut. Alfred E. Larabee, U.S.A., both of the Coast Artillery. Sergeant Wessel testified that he had gone to the guard house where the men were confined and told the men to clean the riding ring. They asked him if they could have breakfast and he reported this to Lieut. Frank A. Spencer, Jr. The latter in testifying said that he went to the guard house

and that the men refused to do the work until they were fed. He testified that he conferred with Capt. Wilbur Wright and then ordered the men "spread eagled." Both Sergeant Wessel and Lieutenant Spencer testified Captain Wright had entered the ring and watched the men being strapped to gun carriages. Captain Wright denied this, but said that he had ordered Lieutenant Spencer to punish the men. All of the men on trial testified that they had not refused to do the work, but that they had merely asked for food. They asserted they had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours. The following is the G.C.M. before which Captain Wright and Lieutenant Spencer have been ordered to appear at Fort Totten: Col. William G. Haan, Major Earle D.A. Pearce, Major Harrison Hall and Major John R. Procter, all U.S.A.; Major W. W. Fetzner, 1st Pa. Cav.; Major J. V. Cunningham, 1st Pa. Cav.; Major C. W. Edmunds, 1st Pa. Cav.; Capt. J. F. McFadden, 1st Pa. Cav.; Capt. C. F. Clement, 1st Pa. Cav., and Capt. Offner Hope, U.S.A., judge advocate.

CASE OF LIEUT. E. V. HEIDT, U.S.A.

The trial by G.C.M. of 2d Lieut. Emanuel V. Heidt, 13th U.S. Inf., proceedings of which have only recently become known outside of Department records, resulted in some forceful comment by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department. Lieutenant Heidt was charged in G.C.M.O. 340, Sept. 18, 1916, Western Department, with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentlemen, in violation of the 61st Article of War, and there was an additional charge of exactly the same wording. There were thirty-five specifications under the first charge, and eight under the additional charge. The specifications alleged that the lieutenant became involved in debts to numerous creditors, and that he failed to pay them, after repeated promises. One specification cites a list of twenty-three creditors, for amounts varying from \$13.50 to \$700, and aggregating \$2,500. This specification was No. 1 of the additional charge; specification 6 of the additional charge named forty creditors; specification 7 named forty-one creditors, and specification 8 named forty-three creditors. Among the specifications under the first charge, No. 8, alleged that he owed the officers' mess of the 9th Infantry, \$89.01.

He was found in the original charge not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. He was found guilty of the eighth and sixteenth specifications under the above charge. Of the additional charge, Lieutenant Heidt was found not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War; and of the first, sixth, seventh, and eighth specifications of this charge. He was sentenced to lose twenty-five files in lineal rank, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The remarks of General Bell in reviewing the case were as follows:

"In the foregoing case the reviewing authority is of the opinion that the accused should have been found guilty under the 61st Article of War, and deserved the mandatory sentence. The sentence is approved that he may not entirely escape punishment. With the exception of the matter in the thirty-fifth specification, the accused admitted that all the indebtedness was contracted as alleged, and that all the bills remained unpaid until after the preferring of the original charge, when they were paid by relatives.

"Other than an attempt to prove that the article purchased and the services received were really necessary for himself and his family, the only defense was a disingenuous and unsuccessful effort to show that the failure to keep his promises to his creditors resulted from a misunderstanding between himself and his brother as to the application of certain money sent the latter. Lieutenant Heidt asserted that this money was to be distributed pro rata among his creditors. The brother claimed it was the return of money loaned by him to the accused. The accused also stated that his wife and himself felt justified in living beyond his salary because they hoped to get money from the estates of his father and her mother. But this is contradicted by their action in continuing their mode of living long after they found out that one of these expectancies would never be realized, and that the other was remote and uncertain.

"The accused was found guilty of leaving unpaid a regimental mess bill of \$89, contracted in 1913, and violating his promise to his regimental commander to settle the same; with failing to pay for uniforms purchased of Hatfield & Sons, of New York, about June 1, 1911, and defaulting on five specific promises made to this firm to settle the claim; of four specifications under the additional charge which, in effect, alleged that he, being in debt to a very considerable amount to various people, and having notified his creditors of his insolvency, having begged their indulgence and promised to distribute \$50 per month pro rata among them until such indebtedness should be paid, and having defaulted on said promise, and well knowing that he would not be able to discharge such obligations within a reasonable time, did introduce himself as an officer of the Army in April, 1914, to the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, Ohio; in January, 1915, to the University Club of Atlanta, Georgia; on Jan. 25, 1915, to Nathan-Dohrmann Company of San Francisco, Cal., and on March 9, 1915, to the Manila Hotel, requesting and receiving certain service, supplies and merchandise. That the same in character and amount was in excess of his reasonable needs and that he made no reasonable effort to pay for the same, and did in disregard of his obligations and the effect of such conduct upon the reputation of the military service allow such obligations to remain unpaid and did ignore all requests for payment until these debts were discharged by his relatives on his behalf in an effort to stop his trial by court-martial for his continued failure and neglect to pay.

"It is clear that this conduct was deliberate and impaired the reputation of the Army for high standards of financial honor. Payment by his brothers made solely in an effort to stop this trial should not have been considered as a defense, but merely as a circumstance in mitigation of punishment.

"It is hardly to be expected that the publicity given these proceedings will result in a radical reconstruction of his ideas. The reviewing authority finds in the record little or nothing to inspire confidence as to the future course of the accused, and not much in the way of a guaranty that Lieutenant Heidt will confine himself to actual necessities until he has succeeded in paying off his indebtedness and that he will in future refrain from indulging in the practices that compelled this trial. On the contrary the record suggests the existence of deep-seated habits that totally unfit a man to hold a commission in the Army."

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY
KING & KING
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INFORMATION OF ONE JOHN P. DORAN, last heard from as being on the U.S.S. Ohio. Grandmother very ill, calls for him daily. Please communicate with sister. Mrs. George Reynolds, 15 Lawrence St., Woburn, Mass.

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American naval constructors express doubt as to the truth of the press items which quote some of the crews of merchant vessels sunk by the German raider to the effect that the raider carries "baby submarines" with her. Here is the unexpurgated opinion of one of the most prominent officers in the construction section of the Navy Department: "The story is preposterous on its face, and common sense should be enough to satisfy even those who have never seen the sea that the story is a fake. A submarine in order to be of any value must have strength, size and, above all, speed. Of course experiments have been made in the past with extremely small submarines, but the results merely established definitely that they are not feasible." It is entirely possible, though improbable, that the raider may be accompanied by U-boats of the usual size.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the Navy, left Washington on Jan. 21 for an extensive trip that will take him to Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and probably the Danish West Indies. With Mr. Roosevelt were Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Capt. Ralph S. Keyser, aid to General Barnett, and John A. McIlhenny, president of the Civil Service Commission. The party left by train for Key West, where they are to board a destroyer for Havana. The route then will be: by rail to Santiago, Cuba; via destroyer to Port-au-Prince, Haiti; by rail to Thomaseau; on horseback to Cape Haitien; thence on a gunboat to Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Returning, Mr. Roosevelt will inspect the Atlantic Fleet in winter quarters at Guantanamo. The Marine Corps officers will make a semi-official inspection of the forces of that branch that

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are now actively engaged in constabulary duty in Haiti and Santo Domingo. They are expected in Washington about Feb. 15.

The concentration of forty-four warships of the Atlantic Fleet at Port-au-Prince, as shown by the daily "Movements of Vessels" issued by the Navy Department, has no relation to any real or reported occurrence in that vicinity, it is stated. The official explanation is that the ships are gradually making their way to Guantanamo and that the Commander-in-Chief "happened" to name Port-au-Prince as the next stop. It was at first supposed that a semi-official concentration had been ordered so that an inspection could be made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, but Mr. Roosevelt will have left the port before many of the ships arrive.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, formerly of the 10th U.S. Infantry, who was detailed last December to be director of civilian marksmanship in the Militia Bureau, has established his office in the State War and Navy Building in Washington. He will have under him the supervision of about 1,000 civilian rifle clubs that will receive the allotments of guns and ammunition as provided by the Act of Congress, approved April 27, 1914. Each member of a recognized club is to have 120 rounds of ammunition per annum, and rifles will be issued to each club in the ratio of one to every five members. Training of the members and all matches in which they compete will be under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Practically all of the original appropriation of \$300,000 is still available.

Capt. Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., commanding the American cruiser forces at Santo Domingo City, whose flagship is the cruiser Olympia, reports to the Navy Department that a fight occurred between native bandits and U.S. Marines on the night of Jan. 20 in the vicinity of the Porvenir sugar plantation, near Macoris, the scene of two similar encounters recently. Pvt. J. R. Olson, of the 50th Company of U.S. Marines, was killed, and Corpl. George Wilson, of the 52d Company, was shot in the neck. The despatch did not state what were the native losses. Olson enlisted in July, 1916, at San Antonio, Texas. Corporal Wilson enlisted in 1913 at Indianapolis. Mrs. E. B. Wilson, his mother, lives at Hazelton, Ind.

The new naval radio station at Chollas Heights, San Diego, Cal., equipped with the most powerful sending apparatus on the Western Hemisphere, is complete and ready for official tests. The plant cost about \$300,000. It is expected its signals will be read at a distance of 12,000 miles under favorable conditions.

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THE NAVAL SHELL CONTRACT.

An extra knot was tied in the already involved situation concerning the bids for 14- and 16-inch shells for the U.S. Navy when, on Jan. 24, semi-official despatches from London announced that the British government had forbidden Hadfields, Limited, to carry out the contract awarded them for the manufacture of shells for our Navy, "so long as the exigencies of war continue." The announcement was made in the form of an official notice by Dr. Christopher Addison, the Minister of Munitions, in which attention is called to the fact that the entire steel output is under his control.

The British bid was to supply 4,500 14-inch shells at \$356 each in sixteen months, and 3,000 16-inch armor-piercing shells at \$513 each in nineteen months. The next lowest offer, by an American concern, was nearly \$200 per shell over this proposal, while the time limit set was nearly twice as great. In gross figures, the Navy Department apparently had saved \$1,259,000 by awarding the contract to the British concern. Hadfields, Limited, had not yet posted the fifteen per cent. bond required by law, it is learned, and therefore will not suffer the loss usual in cases where contracts with the Government are not carried out. In fact no contract existed, the only document signed being that notifying the British manufacturers that they had been awarded the contract.

There is no need to disguise the fact that Secretary Daniels was surprised by the unexpected turn in the situation. He had plainly let it be known that the question of whether or not the British concern would be permitted to manufacture shells for the United States Government had been considered before they were asked to bid, and the plain intimation was made that a definite promise had been obtained. The Secretary of the Navy was evidently so sure that the plan for the purchase of shells abroad would be carried through that in a long statement to the newspapers on Jan. 22, he vigorously defended the award by the Navy Department of a contract to the English firm of Hadfields, Limited, and declared flatly that the attitude of some domestic manufacturers strengthens the argument of those who believe that "preparedness is a synonym for profits and not patriotism." In a talk with newspapermen on the same day Mr. Daniels intimated broadly that any additional shells of the same character which were required would be made by the Government. The Secretary had remarked casually that Hadfields, Limited, had declined to submit a bid involving over a certain amount, at this time. "Then you will be forced to give a part of the order to American concerns?" he was asked. "Not necessarily," was the reply, "perhaps we will make them ourselves."

Two alternatives apparently are left with Mr. Daniels: one to ask for new bids, the other to wait until the projected Government projectile plant is completed and make the shells there. The first alternative is not likely to appeal to the Secretary. The contract, he has stated, was not awarded to the English firm until every effort had been made to induce American manufacturers to pare down their estimates to a point where they might be given the contract without laying the Navy Department open to a charge of gross waste. There is no basis for expecting that new bids would be materially lower than the first, since the domestic concerns have all declared their inability to reduce those estimates. The second alternative probably will be the one adopted. Luckily, Mr. Daniels explained, the shells on which bids were sought were intended to augment the reserve of such ammunition. The usual reserves are in stock, and it was only through a desire to greatly enlarge them that the contract was let. This applies, of course, to the 14-inch projectiles. The new ships which are to be equipped with 16-inch guns will not be launched for nearly three years. Within fourteen months, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL learns, Navy officials hope to have the Government plant in operation. Conceding that we may not be able to turn out the 3,000 big shells required in so short a time as the firmly established British shops, there is still a leeway of several months before they will be required.

Secretary Daniels announced on Jan. 26, that the plans and specifications for the proposed Government armor and projectile plants are completed, and that every effort will be made to secure all the necessary machinery so that construction can be started as soon as the site is selected. Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company visited Washington on Jan. 26, and asked for a conference with Secretary Daniels "on important matters."

The report that the Navy Department has under consideration the establishment of a steel plant to supply the needs of the United States Navy was denied this week by Secretary Daniels, so far as concerns a general output of steel products. Admitting that in a previous conversation with newspaper men he had made com-

ments which might have received that interpretation, Mr. Daniels explained that he had referred only to a plant for the "making of forgings." He added: "If it is found that we are compelled to erect a steel plant it will be on the same site, probably, as the projectile and armor plant. The placing of the three together would insure great economy in their construction and in their defense."

WITHDRAWAL OF OUR BORDER FORCES.

What is regarded as the initial move towards the withdrawal of all the National Guard units from the Texas border came on Jan. 22, 1917, when the Secretary of War announced that units numbering in their personnel more than 25,000 men—or roughly one-third of those on the border—would be sent to their home stations "as rapidly as transportation facilities can be supplied." The withdrawal of these men has served to strengthen the already well authenticated report that Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, soon will begin his northward march out of Mexico. High Army officers have for some time been convinced that the only effect of retaining the troops under General Pershing in their advanced position in Mexico would be to weaken the existing Mexican government through the cry from the "opposition" that a secret understanding existed between it and the "gringos." It is reported that following the withdrawal of General Pershing a renewed demand may be made upon President Carranza that he sign a protocol which will be a slightly modified version of the one he recently turned down.

In spite of the absence of any official confirmation from Washington of reports from the border that the Punitive Expedition is to be withdrawn from Mexico, press despatches from the border insist that such a movement is in preparation. On Jan. 24, for example, a despatch from El Paso, Texas, to the New York Sun stated that "El Valle was permanently abandoned as an outpost of the American expedition to-day, when the 5th U.S. Cavalry, which has been acting as a rear guard for this preliminary withdrawal movement, started northward toward Colonia Dublan. The 13th Cavalry, the 6th and 16th Infantry Regiments, which were encamped at El Valle, left on Jan. 21, for Colonia Dublan, and were reported to have arrived there on Jan. 23."

Another despatch from El Paso, on Jan. 23, stated that "the U.S. Army has established a strict censorship on the news-concerning the withdrawal of troops."

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS ORDERED FROM BORDER.

The official list of National Guard units recalled follows:

Arkansas—1st Infantry.
 Delaware—Two battalions Infantry.
 District of Columbia—Battery B, Field Art.
 Illinois—Brigade headquarters and 3d Infantry.
 Indiana—2d Infantry.
 Iowa—1st Squadron Cavalry, Field Hospital No. 1, Ambulance Co. No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, 3d Infantry.
 Kentucky—2d Infantry.
 Louisiana—1st Battalion, Field Art.; Field Hospital No. 1.
 Maryland—5th Infantry.
 Massachusetts—Ambulance Co. No. 2, Field Hospital No. 2.
 Minnesota—1st Infantry, 1st Field Artillery.
 Missouri—4th Infantry.
 Montana—Troop A of Cavalry.
 Nebraska—Field Hospital No. 1, Co. A, Signal Corps, 5th Infantry.
 New Hampshire—1st Infantry.
 New York—74th Infantry, Field Bakery Company, Supply Train, Ambulance Co. No. 4.
 North Carolina—1st Infantry.
 Ohio—4th Infantry, 5th Infantry, 3d Brigade Headquarters, 1st Squadron Cavalry.
 Oklahoma—1st Infantry, Troops A and B, Cavalry; Field Hospital Company, Co. A, Engineers.
 Pennsylvania—2d Field Artillery, Co. G, Engrs., 6th Infantry, 8th Infantry, 3d Brigade Headquarters.
 South Carolina—Troop A, Cavalry; Co. A, Engrs., Field Hospital Company.
 South Dakota—4th Infantry.
 Utah—2d Squadron Cavalry.
 Tennessee—Ambulance Co. No. 1, Field Hospital No. 1.
 Virginia—2d Infantry.
 Wisconsin—2d Infantry.
 Total strength, 25,243.

"General Funston has selected these organizations chiefly in accordance with the rule of returning first those troops longest in service on the border," said Secretary Baker. "To some extent, however, this rule could not be followed without unequal weakening of the border guard, and the departures from it are so explained."

MILITARY TRAINING LEGISLATION.

The growth of the movement to establish universal military training throughout the United States is shown by the number of bills introduced in State legislatures recently or ones that are in contemplation. Compulsory military training for pupils in the high schools of the state is called for in a bill introduced on Jan. 16 in the House of the California Legislature by Assemblyman William Martin, who said he planned to seek a \$25,000 appropriation for organization of cadet companies in all California high schools having more than forty male pupils.

The military committee of the Vermont Legislature completed a draft of a bill to provide for compulsory military service, on Jan. 16. The bill would authorize the Governor to make drafts to fill any company of the National Guard, which is below the quota required by the Federal Government. A legislative commission of educational survey for the State of Washington says in its report, "we recommend that the next legislature carefully consider the question of military instruction

with a view to making it compulsory in the high schools of this state."

Assemblyman C. F. Welsh, of the New York State Legislature, proposes to introduce a bill at the present session which will extend the scope of the act providing for the military training for youths between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years to include boys who work. At present they are exempted by the Welsh-Slater military training act. Mr. Welsh anticipates vigorous opposition to his new bill, but believes it can be carried. Legislators who favor military training of boys will support at the present legislative session an appropriation of \$250,000 to continue the work of the State Military Training Commission. The commission is working on a syllabus prescribing the form of military training to be installed in the high schools.

Quite in line with this action, is that taken by the board of regents of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, on Jan. 20, when it formally approved petitions asking the establishment of military training at the university. President Harry B. Hutchins was authorized by the regents to make application to the War Department for the assignment of a U.S. Army officer to take the chair of military science, which will be created for him.

FILLING MARINE CORPS OFFICERS' LIST.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., within a few months may have the satisfaction of seeing all the vacancies in his list of officers filled. When the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, was passed, increasing the number of officers in the Marine Corps to 597, it created at once 255 vacancies. Twelve civilians who had passed examinations prior to that date were commissioned soon afterwards, and one former officer, Lieut. John D. Nevin, was re-commissioned, reducing the unfilled places to 242. In September last, twenty-four applicants from "distinguished colleges" were accepted, and in the following month ten more were added. These last were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 23. In November an examination also was held among applicants from civil life which resulted in about twenty-five appointees. The next examination is scheduled for Jan. 29, fourteen applicants having registered for the test.

There are still, however, about 170 vacancies which will be filled under the law: (1) from this year's graduating class at Annapolis; (2) by an examination among non-commissioned officers of the corps who are recommended by their commanders, and (3) from 1917 graduates of "distinguished colleges." Letters already have been sent to presidents of such institutions asking them to recommend possible officers. In cases where the quota allotted a college is not fully taken up, the surplus will be passed over to another college, in order that every step may be taken to fill completely the officers' ranks in the Corps by the coming autumn.

The Marine Officers' School, at Norfolk, Va., will open on March 1. Applicants from civil life for commissions in the Corps who successfully pass the examinations to be held on Jan. 29 will be entered there for the customary year's instruction. Graduates from the recognized colleges are not compelled to take this course, their diplomas being accepted in its stead.

The great need of an increased equipment of aircraft for the country's defense was pointed out in an unusually frank manner by the Assistant Secretary of War, William M. Ingraham, who addressed the Galen Society in Washington on Jan. 22. Reviewing the development of aero-construction as shown by the European war he warmly urged upon his audience the necessity for keeping the United States abreast of the times in this respect. "We are beginning to see that airships are in fact indispensable," said the speaker. "I am very glad to point to the \$13,000,000 appropriation of the last Congress for an addition to the Aviation Corps as concrete evidence that that body also is alive to the situation. At the beginning of the Mexican trouble the United States had only eight machines at the border. Now we have a complete squadron of airplanes there and contracts have been let for 400 additional. In the world to-day there are probably 25,000 airplanes. England, alone, has appropriated \$250,000,000 for her aviation corps—which makes our provision appear rather small, but we are on the right road." Mr. Ingraham called attention to the necessity for training young men for the air service. In closing his address, he lauded the medical profession, stating that in the entire Army last year there occurred only eight cases of typhoid fever, as a result of the very proficient work of the Medical Corps of the Army.

In response to inquiries regarding the report that the General Board of the Navy might be abolished in the near future, or made a subsidiary body under the office of Chief of Naval Operations, the Secretary of the Navy would only say that Admiral William S. Benson, head of the office, had "automatically" assumed the duties of president of the General Board. With the death of Admiral Dewey, Mr. Daniels pointed out, Admiral Benson became the senior ranking officer of the Navy because of his position. He will hold the presidency so long as he is Chief of Naval Operations, unless the reported change is made. The act of Congress creating the office he holds states clearly that the occupant of that office shall be the senior officer ranking next to the Admiral of the Navy—a grade now extinct. The General Board is now composed of Admiral Benson, Rear Admirals Frank F. Fletcher and Charles J. Badger, Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, U.S.M.C.,

Capt. W. S. Sims (recently recommended for promotion to rear admiral), Capt. J. H. Oliver, Director of Naval Intelligence, and Capt. A. P. Niblack, Hugh Rodman, S. S. Wood, and W. B. Fletcher. Comdr. H. H. J. Ziegemeier is the secretary.

The oil land controversy between the Navy Department and private interests that has been very active since the spring of 1916 has now passed into the hands of President Wilson for judgment at the suggestion of Senator Tillman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The President has called for maps of the lands and the names of the locators affected, and will confer with Secretary Daniels and Attorney-General Gregory and hear the Navy side of the controversy and then hear what Secretary Lane has to say for the Interior Department, which has contended that the "equities" of the lessees should not be disregarded or their property confiscated even under the guise of "conservation" of the oil supply for the Navy. A conference was held on Jan. 19, with a view to bringing the Cabinet members together if possible on the Phelan amendments or some modified form of them, but this failed and the President then took up the matter personally and probably will direct what he believes is the proper policy.

The Washington Times improves the occasion of the death of Admiral Dewey to call attention to the fact that when the commander who was to be the victor of Manila Bay led his fleet through the Strait of Corregidor his ships had in their magazines only 60 per cent. of the ammunition that should have been there. The Navy Department had failed to equip the Asiatic fleet to deliver the maximum blow of which it was capable. This suggests the enquiry by the Times as to how much better off are we now in the matter of ammunition; how much have we in the magazines of our warships, and how much in reserve. "Be the shortage in ammunition or in men," it concludes, "the United States cannot go on forever sending its fighting ships and their commanders into action so handicapped. To do so is to invite a national disaster of overwhelming proportions, which sooner or later must fall."

It is almost a foregone conclusion that Lieut. Col. J. B. Bennet, 17th Inf., U.S.A., will succeed to the position of Chief of the Aviation Section in the Signal Corps when that post is left vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier to the command of the corps. Colonel Bennet reported for duty in Washington two weeks ago, after a thorough course of instruction at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal. Before going to the capital, however, he stopped for one week at San Antonio, Texas, and Columbus, N.M., to inspect the air squadrons at those places. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1891; was promoted to be a first lieutenant six years later and was raised to a captaincy in 1901. About this time he was serving as aid to the late Gen. H. C. Merriam, then in charge of the old Colorado Department at Denver. His promotion to major came in 1911.

No prophecy can be made at this time as to how much longer enlisted men who, after being furloughed to the Reserve, were recalled to the colors because of the Mexican troubles, will be kept with their commands. It had been thought that the recent material reduction of the National Guard on the border might forecast similar withdrawal of units of the Army, and that the reservists in those organizations could now be re-furloughed. Thorough inquiry at the War Department, however, brought only the response that this matter had not been brought to the attention of the General Staff and that it was not within any man's knowledge at this time to say when the reservists would be released.

The question as to whether the Danish West Indies should be governed by a United States Army or Navy officer, will be left for President Wilson to decide, it was learned, following a conference this week between the Secretary of State and Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The present form of government probably will be continued under the officer to be appointed. Since the needs of the Navy were the primary consideration which led to negotiations for the purchase of the islands, it is safe to say that an officer of the Navy will be selected to govern the new addition to American territory—provided, of course, that the \$25,000,000 in payment for the islands is appropriated by Congress.

The Department of Commerce announced on Jan. 20 that its record showed a total gross tonnage of 1,495,601 in steel merchant vessels under construction or contracted for by American shipbuilders on Jan. 1. Four hundred and three vessels were included in this record-breaking total, many being for foreign account, however. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announced that approximately one billion dollars' worth of war munitions had been exported to Europe. This includes cartridges valued at \$85,000,000, gunpowder, \$350,000,000, firearms, \$60,000,000 and other explosives, \$475,000,000.

Secretary Baker stated on Jan. 24 that it would be impossible to say when the special board to consider a site for the proposed Government nitrate plant would begin its tour of inspection, until a list of the proposed sites had been compiled. He intimated, however, that the trip would hardly be started until after the inauguration.

SECRETARY DANIELS EXPLAINS.

Speaking of the nominations to the Senate made by the President upon his recommendation for appointments with rank of rear admiral in the Staff Corps of the Navy, Secretary Daniels said:

"The Naval Appropriation Act of August last established the new rank of rear admiral in certain of the staff corps of the Navy which had heretofore been limited to the rank of captain. In the Army and Marine Corps the advancement of officers in general rank is made by selection of the President, and in the line of the Navy selection is now applied to even lower ranks. Congress did not, however, provide any method by which advancement of officers to this new rank of rear admiral in the staff corps of the Navy should be made. Under these circumstances the Judge Advocate General of the Navy on Sept. 12, 1916, rendered an opinion in which he held that it rested entirely within the discretion of the President to select the staff officers whom he deemed best fitted for advancement to rear admiral. Although the Judge Advocate General stated that he entertained no doubt as to the correctness of his conclusion, the question was referred by Secretary Daniels to the Attorney General, whose opinion sustained that of the Judge Advocate General in every particular.

"This opinion of the highest law officer of the government, reaffirming numerous opinions previously rendered by attorneys general, leaves no room for doubt as to the power of the President with reference to the new rank of rear admiral created in the staff corps. It has been held by attorneys general from an early date, and also by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the power of appointment which the Constitution vests in the President, subject to the consent of the Senate, cannot be controlled by Congress to the extent of requiring the President to nominate and the Senate to confirm a particular individual designated by Congress itself, which is precisely what would be the case if the President were required by law to nominate the senior officer of each staff corps for advancement therein to the next higher grade. It should be noted also that Congress in creating the new rank of rear admiral did not attempt to place any restriction whatever upon the President.

"The fact that an officer selected for advancement to the rank of rear admiral happens to be in a junior grade does not deprive the President of his constitutional power to make such advancement, but merely necessitates as a preliminary step that the officer be promoted to the higher grade which has the rank of rear admiral attached. Such promotion can be made only after the officer has fully demonstrated his qualifications for the higher grade as required by law, which requirement has been observed in the cases of the staff officers recently nominated for promotion in grade."

ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

The great advance in Army motor transportation is described in an article in the New York Times stated to be based on data prepared by the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.—which the Times refers to throughout as the Quartermaster's Department. The Q.M. Corps, it is stated, for some years has contemplated utilizing motor trucks on lines of communications and in the division trains. Recent events abroad have confirmed this judgment. In recent operations in Mexico and along the border, trucks have been the main reliance, and also in the division supply trains. A large number of trucks have been tested along the line of communications in Mexico, some of which have proved to be reasonably satisfactory for military purposes, none fully meeting such requirements. A number have been found to be unsatisfactory for field service; others have been found to be suitable for military service. Manufacturers have been advised of weaknesses developed in their trucks and generally have taken steps to remedy them.

During the year there have been procured for the use of the Army 1,318 1½-ton trucks and 1,064 3-ton trucks. The 1½-ton trucks are most suitable for the division trains, the 3-ton trucks can be most satisfactorily operated on hard roads kept in reasonable repair. For cross-country work where no roads are made or over very poor roads the 1½-ton truck is superior.

The motor transportation furnished to troops on the Mexican border is capable of carrying a cargo of more than ten million pounds. Information has been collected by the War Department from the various truck manufacturers which shows their output of 1½ and 3-ton trucks during the last four years, together with the location of these trucks. Although the Quartermaster Corps has been experimenting with trucks since 1907, due to lack of appropriations no extensive military use was made of such trucks until the spring of 1916; they were employed extensively in a military expedition for the first time in March, 1916, when General Pershing's troops pursued Villa across the border into Mexico. The small number of trucks at that time at various points on the border was immediately supplemented by the procurement of trucks in sufficient numbers to make up truck companies. These were procured, organized with personnel provided at the factories, and shipped at once to General Pershing's command, reaching the border within less than seventy-two hours from the time they left the vicinity of the Great Lakes.

There were no roads in Mexico and the expedition set out across the prairie. The severe vibration caused by the trucks suddenly dropping into deep ruts and chuckholes caused excessive depreciation on all parts of the trucks, and also of the truck tires. Much difficulty was experienced with these trucks for the reason that they were constructed primarily for use in commercial service, and were not entirely suitable for use under the severe conditions of the military service. These trucks were in many instances of the same make that had been used with fair success in Europe, but the conditions on the border and in Mexico over the prairie where no roads existed and where material for making roads was not at hand are very different from the situation in Europe. The average length of the haul along the European roads is comparatively short—from twenty-five to forty miles—while the trucks used on the lines of communications south of Columbus are now being operated to a distance of 177 miles, and at the maximum were operated double that distance. It is believed that the conditions encountered on the border are the most severe that have ever been met with in this class of service.

Some of the principal difficulties encountered are the following: Gear ratio too high, insufficient ground clearance, insufficient traction, too rigid construction, not enough cooling capacity, unsatisfactory springs. The lack of sufficient traction to develop the power with which the truck was provided was due to the very bad

road conditions. It was found, however, that trucks which were provided with low-gear ratio were able to pull through the heavy mud or sand much more readily than trucks of higher gear ratio. It was found that the trucks which were designed with extremely flexible construction were much more satisfactory for this service than the trucks of rigid construction.

The experience with trucks on the border during the last summer has been of the greatest value to the Government and also to manufacturers. The service has definitely demonstrated the superiority of many features of construction and the inferiority of others. It is sure to result in the production of trucks which are much better suited to withstand the severe field conditions of the military service. The same truck that will withstand the severe conditions of military service will be the most useful one for the western farmer or the southern planter. The manufacturers of motor vehicles have co-operated thoroughly with the War Department and they have been careful students of the conditions that will be necessary to overcome and of the requirements of a thoroughly satisfactory military truck.

AN AIRPLANE "PROVING" GROUND.

The United States Army Aviation School and Experimental Station will be established on Back river, near Hampton, Va., 1,169 acres of land having been purchased at \$290,000 for the site. This property is located one and three-quarter miles from Hampton, and it is stated that contracts will soon be awarded for buildings costing about \$1,500,000, to be followed by other structures, etc., increasing the expenditures to several million dollars. The equipment of the proposed plant will include everything that can be possibly needed in the testing of motors, airplane parts, materials used in the construction of airplanes and balloons, instruments needed in the navigation of the air, and the investigation and testing of new inventions having to do with the science of aviation.

The purchase of this site was recommended by a board of Army officers including Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, Capt. Thomas DeW. Milling and Virginius E. Clark, Sig. Corps, and Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Q.M.C.

Among the buildings which are included in the War Department's plans and the purpose for which those buildings will be used and the cost of each are the following: Model airplane experiment and construction shop, \$60,000; motor-testing plant, \$35,000; motor construction shop, \$35,000; observation and aerological station, \$20,000; power plant, \$20,000; wind tunnel, laboratory, etc., \$55,000; balloon sheds, \$50,000; hangars for land and water machines, \$50,000; foundry, \$20,000; storage houses (7), \$70,000; administration building, \$20,000; hospital, \$30,000; wireless station, \$5,000. The plans also call for the construction of quarters for officers, to cost \$168,000; quarters for 175 enlisted men, to cost \$60,000; quarters for sixty-five civilian experts, to cost \$192,000, and for ten non-commissioned officers, to cost \$40,000.

MISSING ARMY FLYERS FOUND.

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Bishop and Lieut. W. A. Robertson, U.S.A., the two Army aviators who had been missing since Jan. 10, were found by a civilian searching party thirty-two miles south of the Mexican border on Jan. 18. They were exhausted from walking four days in the wilds of Sonora, Mexico, without food or water. Lieutenant Robertson was brought back to Walton, Ariz., on Jan. 19, by the searchers. Colonel Bishop, too weak to walk, was left in charge of four searchers in the Rosario Mountains, where he was found at 10 o'clock on the night of Jan. 18. Two sandwiches and two oranges each was all the food the men had tasted since they left the North Island aviation base at San Diego, Jan. 10, on their flight. The only water they had was taken from the radiator of the airplane, and it was exhausted in four days.

Lieutenant Robertson was found following the tracks of the automobile of the searching party and was trailing the base of the Gila Mountains. He directed the searchers to the Rosario Mountains, thirty miles further south, where he said he left Colonel Bishop. Members of the party pressed southward and found Colonel Bishop lying on the ground in a mountain pass. He was unable to talk and barely able to recognize the searchers.

Lieutenant Robertson explained that they flew from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Jan. 10, when on landing to discover their whereabouts, the propeller blade was broken. At 4:30 p.m. they started northward in an effort to reach the Imperial Valley, their original destination. He continued: "We kept a northwest course, traveling by night and day. Our water gave out Sunday, Jan. 14. By that time Colonel Bishop was so weak our progress was slow. We agreed it would be wise to separate when we could travel no further and take the only available course, I to continue on and send back aid if possible. This I did at daybreak on the 17th. I kept to the northwest, and at daybreak on the 18th found a trail of one of the rescuing parties. Following this trail, I caught the party about 9 a.m. They immediately set out to find Colonel Bishop, and, following my directions, they found him about 9 p.m. January 18. He was too weak to move, but still conscious. It was necessary to leave him quiet for a few hours until he could recover his strength. I was brought by automobile this afternoon, leaving Colonel Bishop in care of the rescuing parties, who consolidated."

Colonel Bishop was carried on a stretcher for fifteen miles over the sand dunes and thick underbrush to the ambulance. When found, Colonel Bishop was half sitting, half reclining under a bush in an arroyo, wet and almost speechless. He had spread his coat in a depression to catch rain water. He said that after Lieutenant Robertson had left him to press on for help he had not moved 300 yards. A fire he built was extinguished by heavy rain. Colonel Bishop was taken to Wellton, Ariz., in the ambulance and from that town to Yuma, Ariz., where he was placed in the hospital. His condition was such it was impossible for him to describe his experiences.

On his arrival at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 20 en route to San Diego, Lieutenant Robertson said that he had received permission to make the flight before he left the San Diego aviation station. Col. W. A. Glassford, U.S.A., commandant of the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, was quoted in press dispatches as saying that Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robertson had no official authority to make a flight to Calexico or to any other place beyond the confines of North Island.

Colonel Glassford said no order authorizing a flight of any kind had been issued by him. In Army circles at San Diego, the press dispatches added, it was believed Lieutenant Robertson's statement that permission for the flight was given by his superior officer meant that he had obtained permission from some officer ranking him and without Colonel Glassford's knowledge.

The newspaper rumors that a court-martial may be ordered to consider the flight of Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robertson are entirely without foundation. While no report has been made to the War Department on the mishap to the airplane, and the subsequent adventures of the aviators, it can be said on the best authority that Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robertson not only were authorized to make their trip in an Army airplane, but, in fact, they were under orders to do so. The fact that they were stationed at the Signal Corps Aviation School for the purpose of receiving instruction in aviation should have been enough to quiet such sensational reports. It is entirely probable that the two officers unwittingly passed beyond limits which may have been set for practice flights, but even if this proves true, it is believed any such dereliction can be easily and satisfactorily explained.

OLD NAMES IN THE NEW ARMY.

"Those who served with the old 7th Infantry before the Spanish War," writes a correspondent, "will be interested to know that among the new lieutenants now at Fort Leavenworth for preliminary training is Lieut. Joseph Nathaniel Greene, younger son of Major and Mrs. Lewis D. Greene, formerly 7th Infantry. Mr. Greene was military honor man at the University of Illinois, class of 1915. When the National Guard was called out for duty in Texas last June he enlisted in the 1st Illinois Infantry, was promptly made first sergeant, became second lieutenant in August, and was among the lieutenants appointed in the Army in November. On his own application he was assigned to the 7th Infantry, the regiment in which he was born. His brother, Douglass T. Greene, graduated at West Point in 1913, and is with the 32d Infantry in Hawaii."

Another correspondent adds: "I notice among the names of the provisional lieutenants those of youngsters through whose veins flow the blood of many a famous soldier of the 'old Army.' Young Williams-Forde is a son of Captain Williams-Forde, late of the Philippine Scouts, and grandson of Major Gen. F. D. Baldwin; Finley is one of the twin sons of the late Colonel Finley, and grandson of the late Major 'Tom' Deweese; Paul Hathaway is a son of the late General Hathaway; J. C. Van Vliet is a son of Colonel Van Vliet and grandson of the late General Van Vliet; G. L. Febiger is a son of Colonel Febiger. Most of these young men's fathers and all their grandfathers, with perhaps a few exceptions, saw service in their youth at good old Fort Leavenworth, long before and round about the time of the Custer massacre. In the opinion of the older officers of the Service never has a more representative, finer body of civilian appointees been commissioned. What we need is more and still more of them."

Other names to be added and noted by the Leavenworth Times are Donovan Miller, son of Lieut. Col. Charles Miller, who will receive some of his military instruction from his father; J. B. Pitney is a nephew of General Pershing; C. J. Wilder and S. G. Wilder are sons of Colonel Wilder; H. B. Parker is a son of Major J. H. Parker; T. W. Mapes is a stepson of Major Shockley; H. H. Ristine is a brother of Captain Ristine; J. S. Switzer is a son of Major Switzer; L. C. Allen is a son of Colonel Allen; and A. P. Thayer is a son of Major Thayer.

THE NICOLL LUDLOW SCHOLARSHIPS.

The use made by the Emma Willard School, at Troy, N.Y., of the scholarship fund established by bequest of the late Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., is explained in a letter to Mr. Edwin Ludlow, brother of Admiral Ludlow, from Miss Eliza Kellas, principal of the school. She writes:

"When the first bequest came from your brother's estate, the authorities decided that it would be better to divide the income between two girls, giving each one a partial scholarship, and letting her parents pay the balance. That was the policy we pursued, as it would make it possible for two girls to have the benefit of the school rather than only one. The two girls holding these scholarships will graduate next year, that is one year from June, 1917. We had decided to increase somewhat the scholarship of one of these girls. There will, however, be quite a balance, so that we could give to another girl a partial scholarship for the year beginning September, 1917. We have already had many applications, but this additional scholarship has not been assigned to any one as yet. The scholarship should be about \$400, making a balance of \$500 for the parents to pay.

"The terms on which these scholarships are granted are as follows: First, the applicants must be daughters of officers of the Navy. Second, they must be girls of sterling character. Third, they must be girls of sufficient mental capacity to do their school work in a creditable manner. Fourth, they must be girls who wish to take the regular course of work (that is, not simply to select a few special subjects such as music, drawing, gymnastic work, etc.).

"We have in the school four scholarships which are assigned to the daughters of Army officers. These scholarships are assigned on terms similar to those just given.

"Let me assure you that your brother's generous gift to the school will be used so that it will be of great benefit to the daughters of the officers of the Navy, girls who could not otherwise secure so thorough an education."

The status of the Nicoll Ludlow scholarships at St. Paul's School is explained in a statement by the Rector, Dr. Samuel S. Drury. He says:

"By the will of the late Admiral Nicoll Ludlow a fund has been bequeathed to St. Paul's School, at Concord, N.H., the income of which is to be used in assisting sons of commissioned-line officers of the United States Army, who may desire the assistance of the fund, in obtaining the educational advantages of St. Paul's School. For the information of such officers a few words may be useful: Boys are not admitted to the school before the age of twelve, nor after reaching the age of sixteen, and they are not admitted for a single year only. Boys who have reached the age of fifteen should be prepared for a form as high as the third. The school is divided into six forms, of which the sixth is the highest and com-

pletes the preparation for college. Admission to any of these forms is upon written examination, the requirements for which are too numerous and various for inclusion here. The annual statement of the school contains them. A copy may be obtained at any time from the school, together with any desired information as to the course of study, or the dates and character of the examination."

In a letter to Mr. Ewin Ludlow, Dr. Drury adds that the large additional fund received under the Ludlow bequest, making the total nearly \$30,000, will probably enable St. Paul's to have on scholarship two beneficiaries at a time. Beginning with Feb. 1, one boy, already resident, will receive the benefit of Admiral Ludlow's bequest. Another boy, who enters next year, has also applied for the scholarship.

REQUESTS FOR DISCHARGE OR FURLOUGH.

A communication has been sent out from the office of The Adjutant General of the Army to department commanders, which says:

"It has been observed that many requests received at the War Department from Representatives in Congress and others in behalf of enlisted men for whom it is desired to obtain discharges, transfers, furloughs, etc., either are accompanied with applications of the soldiers that have passed through military channels and been returned to organization commanders disapproved, or contain statements showing that the writers have information in detail as to the approval or disapproval of such applications by the several officers concerned. The fact stated indicates the existence of a practice of returning to enlisted men applications upon which action has been taken. This practice is not viewed with favor by the War Department, and in its stead, wherever it exists, the soldier concerned should be properly informed of the final action on his application, which should be retained with the record of the organization and not delivered into the possession of the soldier. It is not necessary or desirable to advise the soldier of action taken by intermediate commanders.

"It has also been observed that many appeals from persons of influence outside the Army in behalf of enlisted men indicate that officers and non-commissioned officers have written to such persons requesting them to take up with the War Department the cases of the soldiers, or have advised the soldiers to make such requests. This practice should be discontinued and every proper effort should be made to impress upon enlisted men of both the Regular Army and the National Guard the necessity of submitting all requests for official action of whatever nature through proper military channels in order to secure for the same proper consideration."

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISES IN 1916.

The reports of Naval Militia cruises during the summer of 1916 as made to Capt. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N., Chief of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, by the officers of the U.S. Navy who were in charge, have just been issued in booklet form from the Government Printing Office. The pamphlet contains also official reports of the Aeronautic and Marine Corps encampments, the only exceptions of any kind being Naval Militia Cruises Nos. 1 and 2, on the U.S.S. California, which were covered in an earlier volume. Captain Magruder reports that a total of 395 officers and 5,297 men took part in the cruises of the Naval Militia last summer, while eight officers and sixty-one men attended the Aeronautic encampments, fourteen officers and 125 men were at the Marine Corps encampments, and thirteen officers and fifty-nine men completed the tour duty at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., July 5 to 14, 1916. The reports issued include only those made by officers of the Navy. Captain Magruder recommends, in a foreword, that all Naval Militia officers and enlisted men read these reports carefully as "they contain many points of value."

A short summary of the official report made on the completion of each cruise follows:

Maryland and Illinois (U.S.S. Alabama): The work accomplished in short period of ten days, under adverse weather conditions, was most gratifying. This was due in a large measure to the high order of intelligence of the militia officers and men, their keen interest in the work and commendable spirit of emulation.

Connecticut (U.S.S. Amphitrite): The line officers showed splendid willingness to perform their grade and were eager to learn . . . the manner in which these duties were performed, both by officers and men, merits the highest commendation.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey (U.S.S. Chicago): Enlisted men as a whole showed considerable improvement at the end of the cruise. With more experience will be of value to the Service.

Ohio, 1st Battalion (U.S.S. Essex): Insufficient attention had been given to equipment; no experience shown in handling of collision masts and boat drill. Officers eager to learn and men willing.

Minnesota (U.S.S. Gopher): Cruise very successful and beneficial; deck force well trained, but engineer force inadequate and untrained.

Michigan 1st Battalion, (U.S.S. Illinois): Discipline satisfactory; enlisted men, while inexperienced, eager to learn; petty officers, however, hold rating higher than they are qualified for. Michigan 2d Battalion (same ship and same comment).

Pennsylvania Divs. C and D (same ship): Personnel inexperienced, but willing; few of petty officers qualified for positions they hold.

District of Columbia (same ship): Discipline very high; general efficiency above average. Constant rainy weather had dampening effect, but men willing.

South Carolina (same ship): Personnel below average both physically and professionally. Only two officers qualified; petty officers showed little knowledge of duties, and all were ignorant of ship routine.

Massachusetts (U.S.S. Kearsarge): Great improvement during cruise; spirit very good; drills well executed.

New York, 1st Battalion (U.S.S. Kentucky): This battalion very valuable asset to Navy. With two months' drill would be an efficient portion of the crew on any ship.

Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Texas (U.S.S. Louisiana): These organizations were top-heavy with officers, most of whom were unqualified for positions. While department was exemplary, all organizations

showed lack of naval discipline; should eradicate the notion that they were "yachting!"

New York 2d Battalion and New Jersey 2d Battalion (U.S.S. Maine): Willingness and intelligence made cruise easier than expected; men left ship clean and neat. New Yorkers well-developed physically, others not so good. At conclusion were ready, with two weeks' instruction, to become good crew any ship.

Oregon (U.S.S. Marblehead): Rough weather made drills difficult; enlisted personnel deserves great praise for willingness.

FIFTH BRIGADE EXPRESSES ITS OPINIONS.

Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 24 and told of the result of his personal investigations along the Mexican border of the relations existing between the Regular Army and the National Guard. Mr. Gardner said:

"I found that on Oct. 7 an order had been issued from the headquarters of the Southern Department directing all Regular officers serving as inspector-instructors or otherwise with the National Guard to report on the virtues or defects of the National Guard system. I found that the reports made in compliance with this order were almost invariably exceedingly unfavorable to the Guard. Of course I realized that the Regular Army officers are human and that we must expect from them a certain amount of impatience of the fulsome laudation which we politicians so freely bestow on the National Guardsman who votes and so churlishly withhold from the Regular Army man who bears the brunt of the battle. But no amount of irritation, prejudice or jealousy or intrigue or all of these things combined could account for the unanimity of the replies to General Funston's circular of Oct. 7. I cannot find that these replies have ever been published, but the report on mobilization of the National Guard, issued by the War Department, tells exactly the same story of the inefficiency of all except a few National Guard organizations."

Representative Gardner said he realized that the "generalissimo" of the Guard would let loose a storm of protest against the War Department's report, and he wanted to find out what the junior officers and enlisted men were thinking. There being twenty Guard regiments and about 280 companies, batteries and troops under command of Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, a plan was hit upon to send a list of questions to the twenty colonels commanding regiments and to each of the 280 captains. To get the views of the enlisted men, the same questions were sent to the first sergeants of each company. The replies were sent direct to General Bell, and not through the usual military channels, and showed that 500 officers and non-commissioned officers favored universal military training and only ten expressed themselves against it. From these replies Mr. Gardner concluded that a majority of officers believe that instruction of the National Guard would proceed more rapidly if more Regular officers and non-commissioned officers were detailed for service with the Guard, and that they would like to receive instruction from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

GENERAL BELL ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., told a joint session of the Washington State Legislature on Jan. 17, that he favored the National Guard, but believed experience of the last six months had demonstrated something is wrong with the system. He declared it unfair to the men who enlist to protect the lives and property of those who render no such service, and asked why the volunteer should be called upon in time of war any more than members sitting before him as he spoke. In forty years' service, he said, he knew of no instance of a Regular soldier shooting a striker. General Bell argued for universal training, which was vigorously applauded. This, he declared, would not be militarism, but would in twenty years, with one year's training to each man, give the nation a reserve Army of 20,000,000 trained men fit and able to bear arms, and put the country beyond fear of foreign attack.

"The Army does not want war," he exclaimed, to cheers. "I have been through three wars, and if another should commence I stand the chance of leaving a widow without an income. But if war must come, we of the Army want to be able to do the work efficiently. If we think we are now in that condition we are living in a fool's paradise. How can we hope to maintain the Monroe doctrine without the force of arms, if necessary to use it? Or protect the Panama Canal? Or maintain the open door? I am American enough to believe we would fight whenever we thought it necessary. While many instances of war are deplorable, war exists everywhere on earth, in court-rooms, religious conventions, daily life.

"Never once in the long struggle between classes and masses has liberty been won except at the point of the sword. It carried freedom to Cuba, and some are sitting in this chamber who helped take civilization into one of the darkest oligarchies of the Orient, with their Krags and Springfields. No matter whether we want to fight or not, circumstances may any time arise that will force us to. The surest way to avoid it is to have fit and ready so many trained men that no nation will care to assail us." He was given an extended period of applause at the close, and a joint vote of thanks, to which he responded: "The heart has no tongue." In opening remarks General Bell said the invitation to address the Washington Legislature was the first of the kind that had been extended to an Army officer.

LAUNCH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Another fine battleship of 33,000 tons full load displacement was added to the United States Navy on Jan. 25, 1917, when the Mississippi was successfully launched at Newport News, Va., in the presence of 20,000 spectators and amid the usual enthusiasm. Miss Camille McBeath, from Meridian, Miss., christened the vessel with a bottle of champagne. The launching was witnessed by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Daniels, Miss Daniels and Miss Bagley, Representative E. S. Chandler, B. P. Harrison, T. U. Sisson, W. W. Venable and J. W. Collier, of Mississippi, and Lieut. Byron McCandless, U.S.N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy. In

his address at the launching Mr. Daniels said that the new battleship is the third vessel to have the name of "Mississippi." The first vessel of the name won great renown for both the Navy, itself and the flag it flew. He spoke of Commodore Mathew C. Perry's accomplishment in opening Japan to the commerce of America, when, with his flagship, the Mississippi, he went to Japan. "Lieut. George Dewey," he said, "was executive officer of the Mississippi when, under the command of Capt. Melancthon Smith, she helped Farragut to fight his way past the forts below New Orleans; when she forced the formidable Confederate ram Manassas to run aground and then destroyed her with a couple of broadsides, and when she ran aground during the bold attack on Fort Hudson, where she caught fire and finally blew up." Mr. Daniels sketched the history and achievements of the present battleship's earlier namesakes, describing their armaments. The ship will be ready for service in the Navy next November. Her construction was commenced in April, 1915. The main characteristics of the vessel were given in our issue of Jan. 20, page 687.

REPORT ON EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Lamar Lyndon, an expert engineer of New York city, an exhaustive report on the relative merits of the Edison storage battery and certain lead storage batteries, in which Mr. Lyndon declares it as his opinion that the Edison product is "the most suitable battery now obtainable for service on submarine batteries." Mr. Daniels will lay this report before the House Committee on Naval Affairs when he next appears before that body. In retaining Mr. Lyndon, on Oct. 7 last, in an advisory capacity on the subject of storage batteries, Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the battery which received much criticism after the explosion on Jan. 15, 1916, on the E-2 in the New York Navy Yard, declared his willingness to abide absolutely by the investigator's decision.

Mr. Lyndon finds that the explosion on the E-2 was the result of the "prolonged reversal of the Edison cells," adding that "in spite of this fact, there is no danger to be apprehended from the production of explosive gases in Edison cells, under operating conditions, whether normal or unusual." Referring again to this explosion, the investigator says that "the unusual circumstances which produced this explosion, and the impossibility of another similar occurrence, in practice, is clearly indicated." Mr. Lyndon had before him during his investigation all of the inventor's data, and the confidential reports of the Navy Department dealing with the explosion on the E-2 and of other naval tests of batteries in submarines.

Declaring that the report of the Naval Board which investigated the sinking of the F-4 in Honolulu Harbor "states that corrosion by sulphuric acid from the lead batteries in the boat was the approximate cause of the disaster," Mr. Lyndon says that the electrolyte from an Edison battery is a preserver of iron and steel, and "if by any accident it is released within the boat it can do no such harm as is caused by a leakage of sulphuric acid. Under no condition," he states, "can chlorine gas be formed by Edison batteries. The alkaline cell is the only type which does not produce chlorine gas in the presence of sea water." Certain disadvantages of the Edison battery are cited, however: "It loses some of its charge when idle," it is stated; "it has a somewhat lower electrical efficiency (than lead cells); it required a considerable quantity of cooling and ventilating air on charge; the rubber covering is detrimental to the operation of the cell as it contains heat—thereby raising the temperature of the electrolyte; there are more cells in each battery to be replenished with water than in a lead battery equipment."

When he was before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Dec. 11, 1916, the Secretary of the Navy made the following reference to the above investigation: "Following the receipt of these reports (those of the special Naval Board of which Capt. George E. Burd was senior member), the Edison Storage Battery Co. referred to a recognized expert on storage batteries all the facts relating to the explosion on the E-2, further facts that developed during the investigations of the board, and the conclusions of the board . . . with instructions to report whether or not in his judgment the Edison storage battery was suitable for use in submarines. This investigation has been made, and the department is delaying final action on the divided report of the Board until a copy of the report of this expert can be considered in conjunction with it."

NAVY ORDNANCE GUNNERS APPOINTED.

The names of seventeen enlisted men who have been examined and found qualified for the position of gunner (ordnance) in the Navy were announced, on Jan. 25, by the Secretary of the Navy. These successful candidates have been receiving pay of from \$50 to \$60 per month, with the necessary increases for length of service, of course, and their allowances. They will now receive \$1,500 per annum for sea duty, increases for length of service and a certain specified ration; and while on shore or on other duty, from \$1,125 to \$2,000 per annum, according to length of service, with additional allowances for quarters, fuel and light. At the expiration of six years' service as gunners they will be eligible for promotion to chief gunners and, upon promotion to this grade, will be commissioned with the rank of ensign, when their pay and allowances will be increased accordingly. The men appointed are:

Chief Gunner's Mates: Earle G. Gardner, a native of Louisiana, now serving with the Reserve Torpedo Division, at Annapolis, Md.; William J. Graham, a native of New York, now serving on board the U.S.S. Utah; Frank T. Green, a native of Illinois, now serving on board the U.S.S. Balch; Robert O. Savin, a native of North Carolina, now serving on board the U.S.S. Texas; Augustus K. Coffe, a native of Rhode Island, now serving on board the U.S.S. Georgia; James J. Lucas, a native of New York, now serving on board the U.S.S. Minnesota; Charles O. Baine, a native of Missouri, now serving on board the U.S.S. New Orleans; John F. Craig, a native of New York, now serving on board the U.S.S. Nashville; Joseph A. Flynn, a native of Kansas, now serving at the naval station, Newport, R.I.; George B. Evans, a native of Illinois, now serving on board the receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; and Thomas Southall, a native of Massachusetts, now serving at the naval station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Turret Captains: William F. Schlessinger, a native of Ohio, now serving on board the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Clarence H. Fogg, a native of Massachusetts, now serving on board the U.S.S. Utah; William W. Eagers, a native of Maryland, now serving on board the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Emmette E. Cum, a

a native of California, now serving at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Gunner's Mate, First-class: William K. Johnstone, a native of Illinois, now serving on board the U.S.S. Texas.

Turret Captain: Edwin Fisher, a native of Wales, now serving on board the U.S.S. Florida.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is expected that one or two of the fleet colliers will leave Norfolk about Feb. 10 with stores for the fleet.

The U.S.S. Alabama on Jan. 23 relieved the Ohio of duty as receiving ship at Philadelphia.

The Allen was placed in commission at Boston, Jan. 24, 1917.

The U.S. submarine N-2 was launched on Jan. 16 at the yard of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company at Seattle, Wash. The N-2 is a sister ship of the N-1, recently launched at the same yard. The N-3 is almost completed at the same yard.

The New Hampshire is acting as flagship of the Cruiser Force temporarily, during the absence of the Olympia from San Domingo City.

The Lebanon is now undergoing repairs at Charleston. Upon completion of repairs, about Feb. 3, she will proceed to Norfolk, take on board stores and target material for the fleet, and proceed to Guacanayabo for duty with the fleet.

A court of inquiry at Eureka, Cal., has been hearing charges made by Lieut. William B. Howe, U.S.N., commanding the monitor Cheyenne, that Capt. Laurence Ellison, of the U.S. Coast Guard station at Eureka, refused to assist in salvaging the submarine H-3. Capt. S. B. Winram, inspector of the Coast Guard, presided. The H-3 grounded near Eureka Dec. 14 last. Lieutenant Howe charges that Captain Ellison refused to assist in salvaging property during heavy seas.

The fancy dress ball, which was to have been given by the officers of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., on Feb. 9, has been postponed and will now be held Feb. 16, at 10 p.m. Admittance to this dance is by special card which is only issued upon request of a subscriber to the Hop Association, and no one will be admitted to the building who is not masked and in costume or domino.

The following student officers in attendance at the Navy Medical School in Washington, D.C., have successfully passed their final examinations and will be recommended for commissions as assistant surgeons in the Medical Corps, U.S.N.: O. C. Sinton, Va.; F. F. Murdock, N.Y.; H. L. Jensen, Cal.; T. E. Cox, Ohio; J. A. Halpin, D.C.; F. T. Bower, Mich.; A. M. Larsen, Utah; J. C. Brantley, N.C.; L. H. Williams, N.C.; O. D. King, D.C.; A. W. Hoagland, Minn.; P. F. Prioleau, Fla.; L. D. Arbuckle, Ga.; E. K. Lee, Md., and J. J. Loughlin, N.Y.

"During the wait at the Capitol plaza at the funeral of Admiral Dewey on Saturday," writes a correspondent, "the midshipmen were refreshed and sandwiches were passed to them, through the thoughtful kindness of Mrs. Dewey. This was prior to their long march to Arlington. The boys appreciated Mrs. Dewey's kindness most thoroughly. Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, of 1500 I street, N.W., had a magnificent dinner served to the regiment of midshipmen at their palatial home on the return of the regiment from Arlington about four o'clock. Their splendid hospitality was greatly appreciated by the midshipmen. Mr. McLean is a nephew of Mrs. George Dewey. 'There goes the best drilled regiment of young men in the world,' was a frequent comment in the streets of Washington, as the four battalions of midshipmen marched to Admiral Dewey's home, 1601 K street, N.W. It was the expressed wish of the Admiral that 'my friends, the midshipmen, be my guard of honor' at his funeral."

Two enlisted men in the Navy have been commended by the Secretary of the Navy during the past week. Charles F. Glass, chief pharmacist's clerk, received the approbation of Mr. Daniels for the "zeal, initiative and efficiency" displayed in taking care of wounded marines after a night attack on Nov. 29, 1916, had resulted in the capture of a fort near San Francisco de Macoris, Santo Domingo. "Glass, who had only a hospital apprentice to help him," says the official announcement, "and who was handicapped by lack of proper facilities, worked with such efficiency that, although he had but fifteen minutes to make arrangements, he saved the lives of several of the wounded. At one time Glass was taking care of eight wounded men." The second man, Eugene A. Reed, a water tender on board the U.S.S. Scorpion, was commended for "admirable heroism." On Sept. 28, 1916, after a 6-pounder shell had exploded on board the Scorpion at Constantinople, Reed "ran to the place where the explosion occurred and, taking up the flaming tracer of the shell, threw it overboard, thus preventing any danger of fire or further explosion." He then picked up one of the wounded men and carried him below, rendering valuable first aid assistance.

The conviction of two theatrical men in Brooklyn on a charge of having discriminated against enlisted men of the Navy, as told in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Jan. 20, page 679, brought forth the following endorsement from the Secretary of the Navy: "Official information has just reached the Secretary of the Navy of the conviction and sentence of Harry Traub and Adolph Gottman, owner and employee, respectively, of the Olympic Theater in Brooklyn, N.Y., for violation of the Civil Rights law of the state of New York, in that they discriminated against the uniform of the Navy of the United States." Traub was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, and sentence in the case of the employee Gottman was suspended. These cases had attracted considerable notoriety, in view of the present high character of the naval personnel, not only in New York, but elsewhere; and these convictions are naturally very gratifying to the Navy Department and the naval service in general. Secretary Daniels believes that the result of these trials will have a decided deterrent effect throughout the whole country, and especially in coastwise cities, should other persons or concerns dealing with the public, have the opportunity and feel inclined in any manner to discriminate against the uniform of the United States naval service."

Work has been started at yards of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol, R.I., on one of the most powerful pleasure craft that this company has ever built. It is a steel steam yacht, being built for Alfred I. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., and the plans have been approved by Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., as one of the best types of privately owned patrol boats that has yet been brought out. The boat will be 112 feet overall, 100 feet waterline, and 15 feet beam. She has the lines of one of the latest types of torpedobomb destroyers, and will have a speed of twenty-five knots. Instead of coal for fuel for the boilers, crude oil will be used and she will have tank capacity for a large cruising radius. The craft will mount a three-pound gun forward and a 6-pounder on the midship deck and will be used as a

volunteer patrol boat in the summer maneuvers with the Navy and civilian sailors. The boat will have a powerful wireless equipment and her designer's profile drawing shows two basket masts, the first we can recall seeing on a yacht of this character.

PATRIOTIC CONGRESS MEETING.

At the opening session of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, conducted under the direction of the National Security League, in Washington, on Jan. 25, Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, delivered an address on "America's Present Needs." In the course of it he made a plea for universal military training through a return to the system embraced in the Militia Act of May 7, 1792. "America's need," Mr. Root said, "is a reawakening of the spirit of a free, self-governing democracy. And unless we are to wait until some great and terrible misfortune brings that awakening, each one of us whose eyes are open to the condition and the demands of the times must do his utmost to render his service and awaken his fellows."

Mr. Root declared that the original theory of our American Government was the theory of universal service. He read the text of the Militia Act of May 7, 1792, calling for the organization into military units of every male between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. He called attention to the fact that the European war is a "war between entire nations." He said that with this kind of war our "little provision of a small Army and a small National Guard is incompetent to deal. We have already discovered that we can't get through volunteering any considerable increase." He declared this was true in 1812, when the draft had to be resorted to, and again in the Civil War. "Whenever the real stresses come," said Mr. Root, "since we have abandoned the old universal system of this Act of 1792, the volunteer system has proved to be insufficient. And now a thousand times more will it be incompetent when whole nations engage in war."

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., described America as being a "female in the family of nations," and continued: "America is like a woman because she depends for her safety on the absence of physical danger or on the strong right arm of others. The Navy," Admiral Fiske went on, "is the only means with which to save America when the time comes to her that comes to every nation. And we shall have to fight again." Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, also advocated universal training. He severely attacked the National Defense Act on the ground that "it violated every canon of military efficiency."

The opening session of the Congress in the New Willard Hotel was attended by 2,000 persons, including delegates from all over the United States. Alton B. Parker, of New York city, presided at the first session, and S. Stanwood Menken, vice president of the National Security League, delivered the "foreword" of the congress, which took the form of urging that Congress be convened in extra session "to carry out President Wilson's demands for adequate preparedness measures." The Congress continued for three days ending on Jan. 27.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill, H.R., 20453, was reported in the House Jan. 24. It appropriates \$51,396,593 and in addition authorizes contracts in sums aggregating \$9,459,000, a total, including appropriations and authorizations of \$60,855,593; the amount of direct appropriations is \$22,849,043 more than was appropriated for the same purposes at the last session of Congress and \$13,136,888.21 less than the estimates submitted for direct appropriations.

The New York harbor project includes the initiation of battery construction at Rockaway Beach, for which \$1,000,000 is appropriated. Two 16-inch rifles, eight 16-inch mortars and four 6-inch rifles are to be placed there. There is appropriated \$750,000 for the foundation work for a turret to be placed at Fort Michie. An appropriation also is made for emplacements for eighteen 12-inch long range guns, which the War Department contemplates putting at Portland, Maine, Fort Hancock, Fort Delaware, Pensacola, Galveston and New Bedford.

The following excerpt from the special report accompanying the Fortifications Bill exemplifies in a most forcible manner the extreme importance with which even members of Congress have come to view the part aviation must play in the defense of this country, for which the bill provides \$4,800,000, of which \$1,200,000 is for the insular possessions.

"The committee for the first time has carried in the bill items for the purchase and maintenance of a number of squadrons of hydro-airplanes for use in connection with the seacoast defenses. Last year there was appropriated \$13,281,666 for aviation purposes. Colonel Squier (Col. George O. Squier, chief of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps), who had direct charge of the expenditure of this sum, testified before the committee that a considerable portion of it has been and would be used during the fiscal year for the creation and maintenance of hydro-airplanes to be used directly in connection with the seacoast defense. It appeared plainly to be the judgment of the committee that the use of these squadrons was so intimately associated with the purposes of seacoast defenses as to make them a necessary auxiliary of such defenses and a proper subject for consideration and action by the committee having exclusive jurisdiction over fortification matters. The committee believed it to be in the interest of true economy and efficiency in the creation of this new air service that estimates and appropriations for such air machines as are intended directly for use in the seacoast defense, should be considered by those familiar with the details of such defenses."

"It was stated," the report continues, "that by the close of the fiscal year (1917) coast defense squadrons would be established in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and six coast defense squadrons would be partially established in continental United States. The amounts asked for next year contemplated the maintenance of the squadrons in the insular possessions, the completion and maintenance of the six squadrons, and the organization and maintenance of two additional squadrons."

"The committee granted the estimates requested with the exception of the amounts for the two additional squadrons."

Another item of much interest carried in the bill is the provision for "the preparations of plans for the defense of fortifications from land attack." Critics of the seacoast defenses have found few features of those works to attack, but have invariably declared that their value

would be negligible once an enemy force had landed at some coastal point not so protected and had started an attack from the rear of the fortifications such as the Japanese carried out—albeit with heavy loss—at Port Arthur.

Influence of the European war is seen in the generous provision for anti-aircraft guns, "railway howitzers" and changes in carriages of coast defense guns so as to give an elevation of twenty instead of fifteen degrees. The last feature undoubtedly may be traced to the hitherto unknown battle ranges established in the few naval actions of the present conflict.

The Scientific American for Jan. 13 devotes two pages, with a dozen illustrations, to describing the manner in which the Marlin Arms Corporation came into being and how, within a year and in spite of unusual difficulties to be overcome, the concern has so worked out its scheme of operation that it is making 200 complete and perfect machine guns per day. Many of the facts in the article were printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue for Dec. 30, 1916, page 571, under the heading "A New Model Machine Gun," but there are details as to the organization itself with which we were not acquainted at that time. According to the Scientific American the Marlin Arms Corporation had its beginnings in a plan originated by A. F. Rockwell, of Bristol, Conn., and a group of men who announced toward the close of 1915 the plans for the organization of a machine gun industry on an unprecedented scale. This group decided that the Colt automatic gun was the best type for their purpose and they obtained the rights to manufacture the weapon from the owners of the patents. Beginning with seventy-five employees the corporation has now 2,400 skilled workmen in its shops in New Haven. In spite of delay in getting material they had turned out ten finished guns by April 29 of last year of the type now known as the Colt-Marlin and for which they have a large contract with the Russian government. The writer of the article says in conclusion: "It seems hardly possible that an idea entertained by a group of men less than a year ago should have developed into what is probably the largest machine gun producing plant in the world, yet such is an accomplished fact. And it is certainly comforting in times like the present for Americans to know that we have such progressive plants as this one, ready for instant service in the hour of national need."

Mr. J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, New York city, and recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the world on wire communication, has been commissioned a senior major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, the reserve auxiliary of the Signal Corps, U.S.A. The addition of Mr. Carty to that organization will be a decided accession and one which will be widely applauded. It is believed other appointments will follow from the ranks of leading American engineers. The importance of the telephone system in any plans of national defense has been accepted by officials of the War Department. The adaptability of the American telephone lines was thoroughly proven last summer when the entire A. T. & T. Company's service was turned over to the Government for a test under hypothetical war conditions. In forty-five seconds Secretary Daniels was in communication with the Pensacola, Fla., Navy Yard, and in twenty-eight seconds more was talking with the navy yard at San Diego. The Secretary of the Navy later expressed his pleasure over the "wonderful success" of the experiment. When the country's National Guard was mobilized last summer a complete telephone exchange was established at Camp Whitman, in New York state, in less than twenty-four hours after the troops were called out, connecting Washington with Albany, New York and all the vital points necessary to the movement. The commissioning of Mr. Carty as an officer in the Reserve Corps may be taken as a further step to have this important branch of the country's defensive system ready, not only in material, but in personnel.

In a letter to Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York city, acknowledging the receipt of the report of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense on the mobilization of the National Guard, 1916, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., writes: "It is very gratifying to receive this evidence of civilian interest in our national defense problem. The independent inquiry made by the committee and its unbiased and able report on the subject should have great weight with the American people and with Congress in the discussion now in progress on the subject of universal service. All thoughtful students of the problem whether they are military men or civilians, must reach the same conclusion; that is, that universal military training and service is the only solution of the grave problem of national defense now pressing for solution. The splendid work being done by the state of New York along this line encourages the hope that other states in all sections of the country will shortly follow its example." Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss also wrote to Mayor Mitchel concerning this report, saying: "It is the most clean-cut, concise, comprehensive and convincing statement on the subject that I have seen. I hope you have seen to it that members of Congress who are deeply interested in the question are supplied with copies of your report. Especially will that part relating to the economic aspects carry weight."

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Jan. 13, page 622, we told the story of L. H. Lutsch, signal quartermaster, U.S. Coast Guard, who while on recruiting duty in New York city knocked down a man who had wiped his hands on the American flag displayed at the recruiting station. After official mention of this incident had been made to the Treasury Department by Capt. G. L. Carden, U.S. C.G., the Department sent to Quartermaster Lutsch the following letter of commendation: "It has been brought to the notice of the Department that while you were at your post of duty on Jan. 3 last at the recruiting office of the Coast Guard in New York city, a man approached the recruiting board and wiped his hands on the American flag which was standing nearby, and that you resented this indignity by knocking the man down, immediately reporting your action to your superior officer in a quiet, unassuming manner. The Department desires to commend the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which impelled your ready defense of the national colors, and in voicing this commendation I am not unmindful that you are a naturalized American citizen, for the reason that the incident is rendered the more conspicuous by this fact, and affords gratifying evidence of your assimilation

of the spirit and best traditions of the country of your adoption."

The last Fortification Act appropriated \$750,000 for the purchase of the exclusive rights of John Hays Hammond, jr.'s discoveries and inventions in the art of control by radiodynamic energy of the movement of waterborne carriers of high explosives. The act provided that the sum should not be paid except upon approval by the President of a report of a board of three Army and three Navy officers whom he should appoint. The personnel of that board is as follows: The commanding general of the Eastern Department, Gen. Leonard Wood; Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, and Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, Coast Art. Army members. The naval officers are Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf, Commander Todd, and Lieut. J. V. Ogan. The board has been organized and preparations for the test are being made. An appropriation was also made in last year's bill for procurement and installation of one unit of radiodynamic torpedoes contingent upon acquisition by the United States of exclusive rights to the torpedoes.

The following is a list, supplementing that issued on Jan. 10, 1917, and previous lists, of educational institutions in which units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been established: St. John's School, Manlius, New York, infantry units, senior and junior divisions; State College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Col., infantry units, senior and junior divisions; Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Montana, infantry units, senior division; Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., infantry unit, senior division; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., infantry unit, junior division; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., infantry units, senior and junior divisions; Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa, infantry units, senior and junior divisions; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., infantry unit, junior division.

The Coast Guard Service has under consideration plans whereby very speedy launches of the "sea sled" type will be used in conjunction with river cutters on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. It is pointed out that during the recent rescue work necessitated by the floods along these rivers, the cutters were badly handicapped by their comparatively deep draft. The sea sleds can "run on a heavy dew," as one man who tried them exclaimed, recalling the description applied to our gunboats of the Civil War. If adopted they will be used to pick up inhabitants of the flooded areas who become marooned in their homes and on barns and outhouses. The type of boat under consideration is thirty-eight feet long, eleven feet wide, and is equipped with four 185-horsepower engines which drive it at forty miles per hour.

The Canal Record reports that a test of the Cristobal coaling plant shows that it has an average capacity for three hours of 1,950 tons; fifty tons or two and one-half per cent. less than the contract capacity. Its maximum was 2,486 tons, the contract being for 2,400 tons. Loading at the rate of 2,400 tons an hour is considerably in excess of the rate at most plants, even the coaling piers from which railroads deliver cargoes of coal by gravity from pockets. The canal collier *Ulysses*, at a recent loading at Newport News, received her cargo of 12,000 long tons in eight hours, which is at the rate of 1,500 long tons or 1,650 short tons an hour. The capacity of a train of eighty cars, each holding thirty tons, is 2,400 tons. It would be the capacity of two fair-sized trains as they are usually made up in the United States.

Five balloons have been added to the equipment of the Army Balloon School at Omaha, Nebr. Three are of the latest "observation" type, the purpose being to give the student officers every opportunity to become familiar with this method of signal and reconnaissance work. The request of Capt. C. DeF. Chandler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who is in charge of the school, for an additional detail of officers and men will not be granted, it is learned, the school already having several more men than was planned for it by the General Staff.

Canada has recruited an army of 434,539 men for the war, 120,000 in excess of the force Great Britain asked the Dominion to contribute at the beginning of the conflict, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, informed Parliament on Jan. 22. Of this number, 175,000 already have seen active service, he announced, with casualties of 70,000. He pointed out that Canada's total fighting unit was seven times as great as the British force commanded by Wellington at Waterloo.

The reiterated report that Francis B. Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, had resigned from that position can be authoritatively denied. A possible explanation for the recurrence of the report, it is said, may be found in that fact that Governor Harrison will take a two months' vacation in February, when the Philippine legislative body adjourns.

A class dinner in honor of the anniversary of their graduation day will be given by the members of the Naval Academy, class of 1905, in the Willard Hotel in Washington at 7:30 p.m., on Jan. 30, 1917.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Olympia, sailed from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 23.
Potomac, arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 23.
Saturn, sailed from San Diego for Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 23.
Sonoma and Wainwright, arrived at Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 23.
Macdonough, arrived at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 23.
Yankton, arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 24.
Worden, arrived at New York, N.Y., Jan. 24.
Sacramento, sailed from Vera Cruz for Carmen, Mexico, Jan. 24.
Rowan, sailed from Key West for Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 24.
Fuebio, sailed from Humboldt Bar for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24.
Orion, arrived at Olongapo, P.I., Jan. 24.
O'Brien, arrived at Newport, R.I., Jan. 24.
Nashville, arrived at Tuxpan, Mexico, Jan. 24.
Maumee, sailed from Breton Channel, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 24.
Dolphin, sailed from Washington for Newport News, Va., Jan. 24.

Abarenda, sailed from Guam for Manila Jan. 25.
Hancock, sailed from Santo Domingo City for Sanchez, San Domingo, Jan. 24.
Hancock, sailed from Sanchez for Puerto Plata, Jan. 25.
Huntington, arrived at San Diego, Jan. 25.
L-4, arrived at Dry Tortugas, Jan. 25.
Macdonough, sailed from Havana for Key West, Jan. 25.
Maine, arrived Charleston, Jan. 25.
Nashville, sailed from Tuxpan for Vera Cruz, Jan. 25.
Olympia, arrived at Guantanamo, Jan. 25.
Sacramento, arrived at Carmen, Jan. 25.
San Diego, sailed from Humboldt for San Francisco, Jan. 25.
Saturn, arrived at Mare Island, Jan. 25.
Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Connecticut, Cyclops, Davis, Delaware, Dixie, Drayton, Dubuque, Duncan, Errierson, Fanning, Florida, Jarvis, Jupiter, Kanawha, McCall, McDougal, Michigan, Neptune, Nevada, New York, Nicholson, Oklahoma, Parker, Patapsco, Patuxent, Pennsylvania, Porter, Prometheus, San Francisco, Seattle, Solace, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vestal, Wadsworth, Wainwright, Wilkes, Winslow, Wyoming, Yankton, arrived at Port-au-Prince, Jan. 25.
Dolphin, arrived at Washington, Jan. 26.
Nereus and Ontario, sailed from Norfolk for Guantanamo, Jan. 26.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 18, 1917.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, with rank of captain, to be naval constructor, with rank of rear admiral, from Aug. 29, 1916.
Med. Insp. William C. Braisted, with rank of commander, to be medical director, with rank of rear admiral, from Aug. 29, 1916.
P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, with rank of lieutenant commander, to be medical director, with rank of rear admiral, from Aug. 29, 1916.
Pay Dir. Samuel McGowan, with rank of captain, to be pay director, with rank of rear admiral, from Aug. 29, 1916.
Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris, with rank of lieutenant commander, to be civil engineer, with rank of rear admiral, from Aug. 29, 1916.
Lieut. Cleon W. Mauldin to be a lieutenant commander from Aug. 29, 1916.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 7, 1916: Charles N. Ingraham and Robert H. Grayson.
The following to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps: Wilson from Jan. 10, the others from Jan. 13, 1917: Paul W. Wilson, Cal.; James M. Howard, N.C.; Albert E. Leggett, Miss.; Alexander B. Hepler and E. Arthur Stephens, Pa.; Jesse W. Allen, Ohio; Horace E. Spruance, Del.; Leo C. Thyson, D.C.; William R. Lewis, Pa.; Leonard Hays, Md.; William E. Glanville, N.Y., and Park M. Barrett, Ohio.

The following to be dental surgeons for a probationary period of two years, from Jan. 17, 1917: Ralph B. Snapp, Va.; George M. Frazier, D.C.; Frederick C. Vossbeck, Colo.; Edward M. Slack, D.C.; Frank S. Tichy, Ill.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18, 1917.

Naval Constructor.

David W. Taylor to be naval constructor, with rank of rear admiral.

G.O. 241, OCT. 23, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the figures of the authorized strength of the Navy of officers and enlisted men, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916.

G.O. 242, NOV. 2, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Makes change in Article 709, Naval Instructions Re Reports of Physical Exercise.

G.O. 243, NOV. 2, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Directs that salvo latches be made inoperative during drill.

G.O. 244, NOV. 2, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Award of Medals of Honor.

The report of a board of investigation of the United States naval force operating ashore in Santo Domingo states that on July 3, 1916, the 28th Company of Marines was engaged with the Dominican armed forces at the battle of Guayacanes. During a running fight of 1,200 yards our forces reached the enemy entrenchments and Corp. Joseph A. Glowin, U.S.M.C., placed the machine gun, of which he had charge, behind a large log across the road and immediately opened fire on the trenches. He was struck once but continued firing his gun, but a moment later he was again struck and had to be dragged out of the position into cover. Sergt. Roswell Winans, U.S.M.C., then arrived with a Colt's gun, which he placed in a most exposed position, coolly opened fire on the trenches, and when the gun jammed stood up and repaired it under fire. All the time Glowin and Winans were handling their guns they were exposed to a very heavy fire, which was striking into the logs and around the men, seven men being wounded and one killed within twenty feet. Sergeant Winans continued firing his gun until the enemy had abandoned the trenches.

The department has awarded a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to 1st Sergeant Winans and to Corporal Glowin for extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession and for their eminent and conspicuous courage in the presence of the enemy at the action at Guayacanes, Dominican Republic, July 3, 1916.

G.O. 245, NOV. 4, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Offer of a reward of \$20 and \$50 for recovery of lost torpedoes.

G.O. 246, NOV. 4, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to pay of chaplains of the Navy.

G.O. 247, NOV. 4, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Refers to creditability of records of chief warrant officers, which must be passed upon by the Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 248, NOV. 4, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Refers to increase of pay, retired officers on active duty subsequent to retirement.

G.O. 249, NOV. 9, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Names of Vessels.

The four battleships authorized and appropriated for by the Naval Appropriation Act for 1917 are assigned names as follows: No. 45, Colorado; No. 46, Maryland; No. 47, Washington, and No. 48, West Virginia.

The armored cruisers at present bearing the above names will be renamed as follows: Colorado changed to Pueblo; Maryland to Frederick; Washington to Seattle; West Virginia to Huntington.

These changes in names became effective Dec. 1, 1916.

G.O. 251, NOV. 21, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to references to boats in correspondence, and directs that in all correspondence involving power boats and their machinery, the Construction and Repair registry number of hull, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering numbers of engines and boilers be given.

G.O. 252, NOV. 22, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

The Bushnell will not be considered a saluting ship.

G.O. 253, NOV. 27, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Gives a list of flags, pennants and guidons authorized for use in the Marine Corps.

G.O. 254, DEC. 6, 1916, NAVY DEPT.
Ammunition Depots.

1. Hereafter large plants for the assembling and storage of ammunition for the fleet will be designated as "Naval Ammunition Depots," instead of "Naval Magazines."
2. This change in designation will apply to the following establishments: Naval Magazines at Hingham, Iona Island, Lake Denmark, Fort Mifflin, St. Juliens Creek, Mare Island, Puget Sound, Kiahua, and the Naval Magazine at Olongapo.

G.O. 255, DEC. 7, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Change in Home Yards of Vessels.

The following corrections will be made in G.O. 240, Oct. 14, 1916: 1. Change home yard Brooklyn from New York to Olongapo; 2. Fortune from Puget Sound to Hawaii; 3. Kanawha from Mare Island to Norfolk; 4. Kentucky from Philadelphia to New York, and 5. Navajo from Mare Island to Hawaii.

G.O. 256, NOV. 23, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes tables of prices of clothing, arms, accouterments, etc., allowance of clothing for enlisted men, and allowances of equipment, athletic supplies and stationery for posts and vessels pertaining to the U.S. Marine Corps. This order will take effect Jan. 1, 1917, and remain in force until further orders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 18.—Comdr. W. S. Crosley detached Prairie; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. S. Bacon to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill. Asst. Surgs. C. C. Shannon, R. D. Joldersma, W. F. Pearce and B. L. Cunningham, all M.R.C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Mach. G. L. Russell to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Pay Clerk C. C. Timmons detached Rhode Island; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

JAN. 19.—Surg. C. N. Fiske detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to St. Louis.

Gun. A. Eldridge detached the receiving ship at New York; to Kentucky.

JAN. 21.—Sunday.

JAN. 22.—Lieut. (J.G.) R. C. Giffen detached Wainwright; to command Trippe.

Surg. W. S. Hoen detached St. Louis; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surg. M. K. Johnson detached Navy Recruiting Station, Milwaukee, Wis.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. J. A. Biello detached Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Porter detached Navy Recruiting Station, Portland, Me.; to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.
Asst. Surg. A. C. Smith, M.R.C., detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1917; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Bttn. H. M. Anderson detached Brooklyn; to Receiving Ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Bttn. J. Sperl detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Feb. 5, 1917; to Chester.

Bttn. D. J. Sullivan detached St. Louis; to Mendocino State Hospital, Ukiah, Cal.

Chief Gun. B. E. Staples detached Kentucky; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. D. McWhorter detached flagship, Division Six, Battleship Force; to temporary duty Navy Department.

Gun. J. W. Birk detached Nebraska; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Gun. C. R. Buchner detached receiving ship at New York; to Vestal.

Gun. M. Burke detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Nebraska.

Gun. J. E. Scott detached receiving ship at New York; to Kentucky.

Gun. W. M. Tinsley detached North Carolina; to Columbia.

Gun. I. V. Herin detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Ohio.

Note.—Commodore R. L. Phythian, retired, died in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 20, 1917.

JAN. 23.—Comdr. U. T. Holmes, retired, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Jan. 18, 1917, under Act of Congress approved May 13, 1908; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Asserson detached Montana; to command Castine.

Lieut. J. D. McGuire detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Naval Station, Hawaii.

P.A. Surg. G. B. Tribble detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. T. F. Duhig, M.R.C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. R. Norton detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1917; to works of the Lake Torpedobust Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Bttn. C. King to North Dakota.

Chief Carp. F. M. Smith detached Rhode Island; to treatment at Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Carp. J. K. Bacon detached receiving ship at Boston; to Rhode Island.

JAN. 24.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. V. McKitterick detached Jacob Jones; to command Barrows.

A.A. Surg. G. M. Malkin detached Navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa; to Navy recruiting station, Little Rock, Ark.

Gunner A. R. Wolfe detached Hartford; to radio duty on flagship, Division Six, Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Note.—The following gunners have been appointed from Jan. 16, 1917, and assigned to duty as follows:

F. T. Green temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; T. Southall to Kearsarge; G. B. Evans temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; W. K. Johnstone temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; E. E. Gumm temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; C. H. Fogg temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Graham to Wisconsin; J. J. Lucas temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk; E. G. Gardner to Minnesota; J. A. Flynn temporary duty Constellation; E. Fisher temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; A. K. Goffe to North Carolina; W. W. Eagers temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; W. P. Schlusser temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; J. F. Craig temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; R. S. Savin temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; C. S. Bain temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 25.—Col. T. C. Treadwell detached Headquarters, Marine Corps; to command Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. A. A. Cunningham to temporary duty with Commandant on Navy Yards and Naval Stations, Navy Department, Washington.

Second Lieut. De Witt Peck detached duty Haitian Constabulary; to duty with 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti.

Second Lieut. N. C. Bates admitted to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 23, 1917.

The following citizens to be second lieutenants: Benjamin T. Cripps, Louis W. Whaley, John M. Arthur, James F. Jeffords, Jacob M. Pearce, Jr., Gordon Watt, Thomas P. Cheatham, Thomas E. Bourke, William C. James and Daniel E. Campbell.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Jan. 24, 1917.

William B. Black, Pa., to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, for a probationary period of two years, from Jan. 11, 1917.

Coast Guard Orders—see page 704.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill and the Naval Appropriation bill will be reported out of the committees early in the coming week. Consideration on the various items has been practically concluded and both committees held several executive sessions during this week to discuss the final construction of the measures. The Navy bill will carry something like \$353,000,000 for 1918. The bill provides that if the Navy Department is unable to get satisfactory bids for construction of ships by private plants, \$12,000,000 more is appropriated for equipment to construct them at navy yards. The bill raises the limit of cost of battle cruisers from \$16,500,000 to \$19,000,000 each and of scout cruisers from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs report favorably without amendment the bill (S. 7288) providing for the appointment of Chief Btsn. William Lowell Hill as commander in the Navy.

In the Senate Jan. 22 was offered an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reed to the bill (S. 1695) to provide for the military and naval training of the citizen forces of the United States, viz.: "Provided, That all soldiers of the Organized Militia or Naval Militia under the age of thirty years who have had more than sixty days' actual Federal service may compete for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army."

The Vice President on Jan. 22 laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 11th instant, the number of scores made on the thirty by ninety foot screen by the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet in the division day and individual battle practices in the seasons of 1914, 1915, and 1916.

The Public Buildings bill passed by the House Jan. 19, provides for the construction of an armory building for the District of Columbia National Guard. The limit of cost is put at \$800,000. In addition to facilities for storage of military property and training of the District National Guard, it is the intention to also give to the veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish War use of this building.

The House Military Committee recommends the passage of S. 6154, for retirement of Lieut. Charles Lee Baker, M.R.C., who is now sick at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., with chronic otitis media incurred in the line of duty. Dr. Baker served as a contract surgeon from July 9, 1898, to May 31, 1899, and from Sept. 1, 1900, to Aug. 25, 1908, and has served as a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps since Aug. 13, 1908. The report says: "Dr. Baker's disability renders him unfit for further duty in the Service or in civil life in the practice of his profession. This disability was incurred while serving in the Philippine and in the Hawaiian Islands—about one-half of this time having been spent in foreign service. It is only right and equitable that Dr. Baker's disability, incurred while serving seventeen years as a surgeon, shall merit the same reward as if he had served in the Medical Corps instead of the Medical Reserve Corps. The difficulty in Dr. Baker's case is that there is no statute which permits retirement as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Baker has always been a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, the lowest rank provided by law for medical officers. This bill authorizes the President to transfer him as a first lieutenant to the Medical Corps and then retire him."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7915, Mr. Oliver.—Authorizing the President to appoint Col. William B. Gordon to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list, U.S. Army.

S. 7935, Mr. Williams.—Waiving the age limit for admission in the U.S. Marine Corps in the case of Bartley Bull.

S. 7936, Mr. Stone.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to establish on the military reservation on the Arsenal Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., a general supply depot for the Quartermaster Department, U.S. Army, and to construct thereon the necessary storehouses, offices, shops, power houses, and other buildings. Said supply depot shall be constructed by sections, from year to year as the same may be first appropriated for by the Congress and not otherwise. For construction complete of one of nine sections described on plans as section "C" there is appropriated, to be made immediately available, \$54,000.

S. 7952, Mr. Reed.—To amend the National Defense Act, so that the first part of Par. 2 of Sec. 24, down to the word "Provided," in line 4, page 20, will read as follows: "All vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in the following order: (First) Of cadets graduated from the U.S. Military Academy during the preceding fiscal year for whom vacancies did not become available during the fiscal year in which they were graduated; (second) of all members of the Organized Militia or Naval Militia under the age of thirty years who have had more than sixty days' actual Federal service; (third) under the provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of the Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; (fourth) of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (fifth) of commissioned officers of the National Guard between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (sixth) of such honor graduates, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general orders of the War Department; and (seventh) of candidates from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; and the President is authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect."

S. 7986, Mr. Brandegee.—To authorize the President to appoint 2d Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarity, retired, to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list.

H. Res. 463, Mr. Curry.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cancel the order for \$3,000,000 worth of 14 and 16-inch shells which he placed with English manufacturers on Jan. 17, 1917; and that in case the Secretary of the Navy is unable to secure satisfactory bids from American manufacturers for these shells he is hereby directed to make the same in Government works of the United States.

H.J. Res. 343, Mr. Rodenberg.—Making it unlawful for the head of any department of the Government of the United States to invite and accept bids from foreign manufacturers on contracts for supplies for use of the Government of the United States.

H.J. Res. 349, Mr. Godwin, of North Carolina.—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and report on the subject of the retirement on annuities of superannuated Civil Service employees.

H.R. 20149, Mr. Caldwell.—That any captain, Philippine Scouts, retired, who had served in the Army more than twenty-five years, more than eight years of which was commissioned service in the Philippine Scouts, and owing to previous laws was required to resign his commission to enable him to be retired as an enlisted man, and who suffered loss of pay between the date of his resignation and June 3, 1916, the date the new law granting retirement to Scout officers after twenty

years' service went into effect, and who has received less pay than is now authorized by law, be paid the difference for the loss of pay from date of resignation to June 3, 1916.

H.R. 20152, Mr. Tinkham.—To amend the National Defense Act. In Sec. 24, Par. 2, line 16, after the words, "twenty-one and," strike out the words "twenty-seven years" and substitute therefor the words "twenty-nine years," so that the sixth classification of appointments to vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be "of candidates from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-nine years."

H.R. 20206, Mr. Mondell.—For an equestrian statue of William Frederick Cody, "Buffalo Bill," to be erected in the town of Cody, Wyo., on land donated by the municipality. Appropriates \$50,000.

H.R. 20250, Mr. Britten.—To authorize the refund of duties collected on field kitchens imported during the year 1916 by the War Department or furnished that Department or organizations of the National Guard for use during the recent mobilization on the Mexican frontier, or elsewhere, by popular subscriptions or as gifts by public-spirited citizens of the United States.

H.R. 20252, Mr. Padgett.—To incorporate the National Society of Sponsors of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 20276, Mr. Parker, of New Jersey.—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 20295, Mr. Sherley.—Making appropriations for airships and other aerial machines and accessories for the use in connection with the season's defenses of the United States and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands.

H.R. 20360, Mr. Vare.—For the erection of a monument in memory of the late Admiral George Dewey—at the entrance to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, \$10,000.

H.R. 20373, Mr. Gordon (by request).—To authorize the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint George L. Morrison captain of Cavalry, to take rank as such next after Capt. James A. Mars.

H.R. 20459, Mr. Sherley.—Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1917.

The bachelors' hop on Friday evening was a most enjoyable affair; many guests from New York stayed over for the weekend. The dance was preceded by a large dinner at the officers' mess, each bachelor asking two guests. Cullum Hall was decorated with much taste and skill, the lighting arrangements consisting of red lanterns hung from the ceiling. Supper was served at small tables in the lower hall, red carnations and green smilax being used with excellent effect. Captain Russell received the guests at the hop and presided at the dinner. A colored orchestra played for dancing, introducing many amusing musical novelties. A cadet hop on Saturday evening helped make the week-end very gay.

Major and Mrs. Hunt entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Coiner; Capt. and Mrs. Gano's guests at dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols and Captain Chilton; Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer gave a dinner for Lieuts. and Mesdames Marshburn, Torrey and Wood.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Richardson and for Col. and Mesdames Robinson, Holt and Markham, Miss Fieberger and Captain Marks. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and their guest, Miss Ingle. Capt. and Mrs. Murray's guests for over Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumbough and Miss Margaret Nichols, of New York; on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Murray entertained at dinner for their house guests and for Capt. and Mrs. Gano, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Captain Garlington and Lieutenant Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Varian, of New York, and son, Donald, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Davis for the week-end.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Richardson on Saturday; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Gano, Lieutenants Thurman and Keeley. Mrs. Coleman gave a bridge party on Monday in honor of Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison; prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Markham and Manley. Miss Emily Rich, of New York, visited her sisters, Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Godfrey, for over Sunday.

Mrs. Hoisington gave a despedida bridge party on Wednesday for her sister, Mrs. Bloom, who with her son, Edward, left on Thursday for her home in Spokane, Wash. Prizes were won by Mesdames Tschappat, Rethers and Laflamme. Dr. and Mrs. McAllister had a bridge party on Wednesday for Capt. and Mesdames Benedict, Walthall and Westover. Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey, Miss Grace Colgate and Mr. Rumbough, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee for over Sunday. Mrs. Chaffee entertaining for Miss Colgate with a cadet dinner on Sunday.

Mrs. Gordon had a few guests in on Thursday to meet Miss Ingle at tea. Miss Margaret Baxter, of Charlestown Navy Yard, is the guest of Miss Fieberger for the week; on Tuesday Miss Fieberger gave a small house dance for Miss Baxter. Miss Gertrude Johnson, of Rochester, N.Y., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richardson from Friday till Monday. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels at bridge on Thursday. Miss Margaret Normoyle, of Governors Island, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Carter.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Ingle were guests of Captain Bull at the bachelors' dinner before the hop on Friday; Lieut. and Mrs. Borton's guest for the cadet hop and week-end was Miss Dorothy Briggs, of Providence; Major and Mrs. Hunt had Miss Ransom O'Hern, of Watervliet, for their over-Sunday guest. Miss Grace Horny was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey, who entertained for her with a cadet dinner and tea. Colonel Shaw has returned from Chicago, where he has been for several weeks on official business. Miss Lorraine Sichel, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn for over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. George R. Goehals had as their guest, Miss Margaret Paine, of Montclair; Miss Creelman, of New York, visited Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Lieutenant Kallach's guests were Mrs. Cummins and Miss Cummins, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Harrington spent the week-end in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Page Egerton Smith, on Friday, Jan. 19. Capt. and Mrs. Scholberg's guests at dinner on Monday were Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Phelan. Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey's guest for a few days recently was Lieut. Fritz Lindh, Class of 1914. Mrs. J. R. Rice and daughter, of Chicago, arrived on Monday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee. Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels's guests at dinner on Sunday were Cadets Harry L. Rogers, Babbitt and Dolph. Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey had dinner on Friday for Mrs. Zelah Torrey, Mrs. Coleman, and Mrs. Gray, mother of Lieutenant Gray.

The Reading Club met last week with Mrs. Dunn, who read her paper on "The Emperor Francis Joseph"; Mrs. Junius W. Jones gave current events. The president appointed the committee to prepare the club birthday party—Mrs. Dunn, chairman; Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hayes. The Tuesday Club met last week with Mrs. Gordon, the hostess having several guests in for tea later; the Wednesday Evening Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Manley, Capt. and Mrs. Gee entertaining the other card club, which meets on the same evening; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Fieberger; the Monday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, the Tuesday Club with Mrs. Tschappat, and the South End Club with Mrs. Fieberger.

The new skating rink, designed by Colonel Stuart, is directly behind the gymnasium and has already afforded much pleasure to those fond of ice skating. Skating on Lusk Reservoir has been very good also, the ice being especially thick and smooth. Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, jr., of Washington, was a recent visitor at the post.

The interment of the late Cadet John O. Francis, Fourth Class, took place on Monday at the West Point Cemetery. The Corps of Cadets acted as escort, accompanied by the band.

Cadets from the First and Fourth Classes acted as pall-bearers and body-bearers, and the usual military honors were rendered.

A communication of Dec. 28 from The Adjutant General of the Army to the Superintendent of the Military Academy follows: "The Secretary of War directs that cadets be instructed not to appeal to their parents or friends to secure legislation contrary to the policy of the War Department, and that, in case they have any legislative policy which they desire considered, they should submit their requests through military channels for consideration."

Both the Army hockey and basketball teams played against visiting teams on Jan. 20, the hockey seven winning over the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., team by a score of 2 to 1, the basketball team being beaten by the Swarthmore five by a score of 11 to 25. Sacka, House and Nichols were the chief figures in the Army's hockey game, Sacka making the two goals to the team's credit from scrimmages in front of the visitors' goal. In the basketball game there was quite a different story to tell, Swarthmore outplaying the Army five from beginning to end. The visitors paid particular attention to Vidal, and he did not get a field goal during the game. Hard luck attended several of the cadets' tries for field goals, the ball rolling round the rim of the basket and dropping outside it. For the basketball contingent the only bright spot in the day was the defeat by the cadets' "plebe" team of the Swarthmore freshman five by the score of 18 to 15.

The line-up of the Army hockey team was: Nichols, goal; Murray, point; Armstrong, cover-point; Redfield, rover; Sacka, center; Durfee, left wing; House, right wing. Goals, Sacka (2).

The Army basketball team line-up: C. Gerhardt, r.f.; Kilburn, l.f.; Vidal, center; Cole, r.g.; Kreber, l.g. Goals from field—C. Gerhardt, Kilburn, Kreber. Goals from fouls—Vidal (1), Kreber (4). Substitutes—K. Gerhardt for C. Gerhardt, Rundell for Kilburn, Tate for Kreber.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25, 1917.

The Regiment of Midshipmen which left here on Saturday to attend Admiral Dewey's funeral made a memorable sight. The line stretched from near the Naval Academy walls to St. Anne's Church, a distance of a third of a mile. The first section left at 7:30 a.m., and the several sections remaining followed at intervals of five minutes each. Superintendent Eberle and numbers of officers from the Naval Academy accompanied the regiment. The midshipmen returned early in the evening. A corps of hospital stewards accompanied the midshipmen.

The midshipmen's semi-annual examinations have begun. In consequence of the heavy work to meet these mental tests, The Log, the midshipmen's weekly, will not make its usual appearance on Friday.

The cadets of St. John's College gave a hop on Saturday evening in honor of the midshipmen. For weeks the event had been one of the "town topics," but the midshipmen were too tired to dance after their return from the obsequies of Admiral Dewey. The hop was like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Notwithstanding the absence of the guests of honor, the hop was a social success. Vice President Ripper, of St. John's, and Mrs. Ripper received.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., retired, is quite ill at his residence here. Miss Jessie Garrison, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., who was recently operated upon at the Annapolis Emergency Hospital for appendicitis, has been removed to her parents' home, 47 Rodgers Row, Naval Academy, and is making an excellent recovery. Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., who has been a patient at the Naval Hospital in Norfolk, has recovered and has reported on board the Arkansas as a passenger to Guantanamo, to rejoin his ship, the Wyoming. Mrs. Cassard has been in Norfolk during her husband's illness.

Mrs. James G. Field, wife of Medical Director Field, U.S.N., entertained last week at a luncheon in honor of her sister, Mrs. William Lee Caswell, of Dallas, Texas, who is on a visit to Mrs. Field. Other guests included Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, wife of Commodore Griffin; Mrs. Middleton S. Guest, Mrs. George W. Laws, Mrs. James J. Raby, wife of Commander Raby; Mrs. John Downes and Mrs. John W. Greenslade. Mrs. Allan F. Westcott, wife of Instructor Westcott, Naval Academy, entertained at a large card party last week in honor of her mother, Mrs. Townsend, who is on a visit to her.

Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., has returned from a leave spent with his wife and family at Indianapolis. Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell, widow of Lieutenant Dashiell, U.S.N., is suffering here from a severe attack of the grippe. Her daughter, Miss Nancy Dashiell, who is studying social science in New York, has been called home by the illness of her mother. Col. William L. Pitcher, U.S.A., retired, residing near Annapolis, is taking the rest cure at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, for a nervous breakdown. Chaplain Sydney Key Evans, U.S.N., is on a visit to his sisters in Pennsylvania.

The following is the midshipmen's tennis schedule: April 14, St. John's College, Annapolis; 21, Johns Hopkins; 28, Princeton; May 5, University of Virginia; 12, Georgetown; 19, Fordham.

The unbeaten Naval Academy basketball team won from Georgetown here Wednesday afternoon by 31 to 23, its eighth straight victory. Georgetown had not lost a game this season until this one. The game was very fast, both sides handling the ball cleverly and covering up in a particularly strong manner. The work of the Navy players was somewhat better on the floor. The Navy team: Calhoun, Welch, forwards; Allen, center; Martin, Warner, guards. Substitutions—Roberts for Martin.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 21, 1917.

Major and Mrs. Smedberg and son, George, arrived Sunday from Boston, where Mrs. Smedberg and George went about Dec. 1, and Major Smedberg joined them for the holidays.

The skating rinks of both the officers and enlisted men are being very much enjoyed. Lights have been put up and the skating lasts till late in the evening.

Captain Graham has orders to join the 4th Cavalry in Honolulu on the first available transport after Jan. 21. Capt. and Mrs. Graham and two small children have been at this post only a few months and we are sorry to have them go.

The current events class had its first meeting Monday with Mrs. Smedberg. Miss Smith gave an interesting talk on various subjects, among them the Mexican situation and the tragic life of the late Emperor Franz Joseph. The members of this class are Mesdames Smedberg, Herron, Powell, Leonhauser, Fleming, Roney, Martin, Andrews and Barry. Colonel Dickman's Spanish class met Tuesday evening with Capt. and Mrs. Roney. This class is very popular and the Colonel finds new members at each meeting.

Lieut. Philip Gordon left Tuesday for Springfield, Mass., for duty in connection with the inspection of the Massachusetts militia. Mrs. J. P. Wade and little son, John Parsons Wade, jr., arrived Friday from Ashtabula, Ohio. Dr. Clark, who has been confined to quarters with grip, is able to be out again.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1917.

Mrs. F. Worden Graham left for her home in Washington, D.C., after a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Payne. Mrs. Draves had bridge on Monday for Mesdames Warren, Halla and Miss Hodges. Mrs. Campbell entertained Wednesday at tea and bridge for Mesdames Cheeseman, Brownlee and Loughry.

Mrs. Warren entertained with a thimble party for Mesdames Van Stenberg, Draves and Halla. Mrs. Pendleton had dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Draves. Miss Hodges had bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Brownlee, Draves and Halla.

The French class met on Thursday evening with Mrs. Hodges.

Present: Major Proctor, Mesdames Hodges, Cheeseman, Biddle, McDonald, Hall, Campbell, Loughry, Draves, Halla and the Mesdames Hodges and O'Connor and Lieutenant Draves. Col. and Mrs. Haan entertained at dinner Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Drs. Schenck and Boyd. Mrs. Pendleton had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Hall, Major Proctor, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson. After dinner the entire party were taken by Mrs. Pendleton to hear the opera "Fidelio."

Mrs. and Miss Hodges left yesterday for West Point to spend the week-end with Cadet Duncan Hodges. General Hodges leaves on Monday for a hunting trip through Tennessee.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., Jan. 20, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Gatchell received New Year's day. Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford served punch, and was assisted by Mrs. William E. Vose, Mrs. J. S. Williams, Misses Mabel and Gladys Gatchell. Miss Congdon, of Oak Lawn, R.I., was house guest of Col. and Mrs. Gatchell at that time. Capt. and Mrs. Howard S. Miller gave a bridge-dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Major and Mrs. Vose and the prize-winners, Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Eli E. Bennett was hostess at bridge Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Stopford, Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Shea.

Misses Mabel and Gladys Gatchell left Monday for a month's visit in Providence, R.I. Capt. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett and Lieut. and Mrs. John T. O'Rear were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. William S. Bowen Friday. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Shurtle, Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Vose and Lieutenant Cherrington.

Mrs. Henry H. Malven, of Fort McKinley, was hostess at bridge last week. Prizes were won by Mrs. Stopford and Mrs. Cunningham.

Major W. E. Vose left Fort Williams Friday after spending a two months' sick leave here. He returns to duty on the border. Capt. and Mrs. Eugene B. Walker, of Fort Constitution, N.H., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Williams for the week-end. The entire garrison is enjoying the fine skating on the lower end of the parade ground, which is flooded several times a week.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Iverson B. Summers returned Saturday after a month's leave spent in St. Louis with Lieutenant Summers's parents. They were accompanied by Mrs. Summers's brother, Junior Goss, who will spend the winter here. Colonel Walke returned Saturday from Boston, where he had been called on account of the illness of Mrs. Walke. Captain Stockton, of Fort Terry, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett.

Mrs. Jones, of Peaks Island, Me., the mother of Lieut. C. R. Jones, has arrived to spend the winter with her son. Miss Jane Carmichael spent the week-end with her parents, Major and Mrs. Carmichael. Miss Jann Morgan, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Glenn I. Jones. Major Melville Shaw, U.S.M.C., spent the week-end with Mrs. Shaw. Lieut. C. B. J. Mittelstaedt, M.R.C., was called to New York Sunday night by the sudden death of his father.

Mrs. Payne had a bridge Tuesday night for Mesdames Carmichael, Glasgow and Jones. Mrs. Carmichael winning the prize. Mrs. Glenn I. Jones had bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Carmichael, Glasgow, Mould, Trotter, Crissy, Freeman, Shaw, Payne, Garrett, La Forge, Summers, and Miss Morgan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Trotter, Freeman and Summers.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Jan. 22, 1917.

Mrs. William Haskell and small daughter, Mary, left on Jan. 10 for San Antonio to join Colonel Haskell, who is on duty on the border. Among recent new arrivals on the post is Captain Keeler, who reported for duty early in January. Capt. John W. C. Abbott and family arrived on the post last Saturday. Lieut. George W. Easterday has returned from a short leave spent in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham entertained at bridge Friday evening. Prizes were won by Mesdames Kitts and Howlett, of Bay Ridge, Colonel Rafferty and Lieutenant Meyer. Capt. C. K. Wing left Jan. 10 for San Francisco, his new station. Mrs. Bosley, who has just returned from Norway, was a guest on the post last week, en route to join Major Bosley in Baltimore, where he has been very ill.

Major Ford is now at Fort Bliss on temporary duty and is expected back at Fort Hamilton soon. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Meyer entertained at dinner at Shanley's on Jan. 12 for Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, later going to see "Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Strand Theater. Miss Laura Fee was the week-end guest of Miss Betty Fitch, of New York city.

The Red Cross Auxiliary of Fort Hamilton is to begin its instruction in first aid on next Tuesday. The instruction will be a period of ten courses.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 23, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwood gave a bridge party Jan. 9 for Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert, Lieut. and Mrs. Gaugler and Capt. and Mrs. Barnes. Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton had Miss Elsie van Buskirk, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Dick Reed, of New York, as their guests over the week-end.

The Bowling Club on Jan. 15 was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert. Besides the members of the club, they invited the officers from the Coast Guard cutter Seneca. Before the meeting Capt. and Mrs. Barnes had Lieut. and Mrs. Swan and Capt. and Mrs. Bettison to dinner. Miss Clough spent Saturday and Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Bradley.

Major Westervelt, who has been on leave since his relief from the Ordnance Department, returned to the post on Friday for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D'Olier, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott and Mr. Sam Lippincott, of River-ton, N.J., and Miss Alice D'Olier, of Burlington, N.J., spent Jan. 20 and 21 with Capt. and Mrs. Bettison, Colonel Skerrett and Captain Sevier. Colonel Skerrett entertained Capt. and Mrs. Bettison and Captain Sevier at dinner Sunday.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1917.

The Evening Bridge Club met Jan. 10 with Capt. and Mrs. Nutting. Lieutenant Commander Bulmer and Lieutenant Baughman were prize-winners. Lieut. John Quincy Adams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Adams are occupying quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Smith. Lieutenant Adams relieved Captain Smith, who has left for duty in San Domingo. Mrs. Shaw, wife of Dr. Harry Shaw, stationed at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, has visiting her her parents, Commodore and Mrs. Denig.

Mrs. Emory, mother of Mrs. Lyon, wife of Comdr. Frank Lyon, is visiting her daughter at the Boston Yard. Mrs. Schepper, mother of Mrs. Nutting, has returned to her home in Beaufort, S.C. Mrs. Brister, wife of Dr. Brister, of the Naval Hospital, has had her mother as guest for several weeks.

The four young sons of Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon, who have been confined to the house for the past week with severe colds, are recovering rapidly. Lieut. Cortlandt O. Baughman, lately in command of the U.S.S. Chester, has turned over his ship to Comdr. Yancey S. Williams, and has left for San

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Domingo, where he will act as aid and flag lieutenant to Capt. Harry S. Knapp, in command of the Atlantic Cruiser Squadron.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Reuben Bakenhus were hosts to the Evening Bridge Club on Jan. 6. The guest of honor was Miss Gregory, house guest of Mrs. Bakenhus. Mrs. Washburn gave a tea at her home in Brookline in honor of her mother, who is visiting her, on Jan. 12. Master Lawless Rorschach, son of Lieutenant Commander Rorschach, has recovered from his recent illness and is attending school in Cambridge.

Ensign and Mrs. McReavey are stopping at 32 Linnaean street, Cambridge, during the stay of the U.S.S. O'Brien in port. Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, wife of Paymaster Hovey-King, has been confined to her home for several days with a very severe cold.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 10, 1917.

Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., and family have moved from Newcastle to Portsmouth, where they will pass the winter. The household effects of Paymr. Charles Conard, a former supply officer at the yard, are being made ready for shipment to the Newport Training Station.

Miss Dorothy Foster, daughter of Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, of Portsmouth, who went to England in November, 1915, as a member of the 2d Harvard unit of surgeons and nurses, and has served for a year as a nurse in the 22d British General Hospital, in Northern France, and in the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris, has just joined the American Women's War Hospital, Oldway House, Paignton, South Devon, England.

Ralph H. Reinwald, bandmaster and former leader of the band at this station, has been transferred to the fleet reserve after nearly twenty-five years' service.

The industrial department has been authorized to build a new 40-foot motor barge for the Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Atlantic Fleet. The launching of the submarine L-8 at this yard is expected to take place some time in March. It is expected that Secretary Daniels, Governor Keyes, of New Hampshire, and other state officials of New Hampshire and Maine will be present. The Navy Yard Improvement Association, composed of yard employees, will assist in making it a big event. The fact that this will be the first boat of its kind ever launched from a Government shipbuilding plant, the Navy Department, as well as the yard officials and workmen, are taking great interest in the coming event.

Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager, has received a letter from C. P. Wetherbee, vice-president of the Bath Iron Works, stating that the service received by the company on the destroyer Allen, recently repaired here, was the best the company had ever received and expressing his appreciation for the interest taken in the matter by all concerned at this yard.

Friends of Capt. F. Roland Hoyt, U.S.M.C., have received postals from him from San Domingo. Lieut. James Parker, jr., has reported for duty in connection with the fitting out of the new submarine L-8 and duty as commanding officer when commissioned. Lieutenant Parker, who is only thirty years of age, will have the honor of being the commander of the first underwater craft built by the Government at a navy yard. The young officer is the son of Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and a relative of Hon. Alton B. Parker, former Democratic candidate for President. He is a native of Arizona. Lately he has been attached to the submarine base at New London.

NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 23, 1917.

Mrs. Charles W. Stewart entertained at a tea and reception Thursday, Mrs. C. T. Vogelgesang and Mrs. Waldo Evans receiving with Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. F. A. Asserson and Mrs. R. R. Belknap assisted at the tea table. Mrs. H. F. Bryan entertained a card party on Thursday. Miss Nancy Hubbard, of Boston, is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans at the War College. Lieut. H. E. Stark and Mrs. Stark have returned from a visit to Mrs. Stark's home at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Mrs. Luke McNamee has returned from a visit to New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Sadler have as house guest Mrs. Harry K. Cage, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Cage, and entertained in her honor on Friday with a card party of five tables. Lieutenant Commander Cage, now on the Asiatic Station, was executive officer at the Training Station in 1914.

A possibility that a number of companies of apprentice seamen from the Training Station may take part in the inauguration ceremonies March 4 next developed a few days ago when Comdr. R. Z. Johnston was requested to inform the Department how many companies would be available. Commander Johnston informed the Department that twelve companies (648 men) and the station band, together with a Hospital Corps company, could be arranged for. If the brigade is actually ordered it will be the first time the Training Station has participated in an inauguration ceremony.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Rear Admiral Knight and Miss Knight. Mrs. James H. Schenck, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Fitzhugh Green are visiting Lieut. R. M. Elliott at the Torpedo Station.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the Commandant has assigned a portion of the freight house at the Government landing as an inspection depot for meats and provisions for the fleet while here in the summer months. The Army and Navy Committee, together with the committee on streets and highways of the City of Newport, was in consultation with Commander Johnston on Saturday regarding improvements to Third street at the east end of the causeway, better lighting facilities being talked over.

Comdr. and Mrs. David F. Sellers entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, Capt. A. S. Halstead, Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Comdr. and Mrs. C. D. Stearns and Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans. Mrs. Sellers is giving a card party this afternoon for Mrs. C. T. Vogelgesang, who, with her son and daughter, will accompany Commander Vogelgesang to the Asiatic Station, leaving on the March 5 transport from San Francisco.

The Training Station has to-day 1,076 recruits under in-

struction (about twenty companies), in addition to 126 men in the Yeoman School, 119 in the Hospital Corps School and fifty-one in the School for Cooks and Bakers.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 1, 1917.

Miss Margaret Read, of Washington, arrived Monday for a visit of some weeks with her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Burton Y. Read. On Tuesday afternoon a party of officers and ladies went down to the ordnance pond for a skating and "hot dog" party. The skaters included Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Daingerfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Read, Miss Read and Captains McCammon, Meran and Tyndall, and Major Stodter. Only for a very few days each winter the pond is in condition for skating.

Mr. and Mrs. Daingerfield, after a short visit with Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, left for their home in New York on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Wood were hosts at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Irwin on Wednesday.

On Wednesday Mrs. Cunckel was hostess at bridge for Mesdames Ware, Everett, Strong, and the prize-winner, Mrs. Sampson. Mrs. C. M. Morton is in Detroit for the graduation of her son, but will return to join Captain Morton at Jefferson Barracks Jan. 26.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies of the post entertained at a reception in honor of Col. and Mrs. Irwin and Miss Josephine Irwin. Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Major Stodter, Mrs. Kennedy and Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall received. The orchestra played for dancing.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Biegler have taken an apartment at 165 Lexington avenue, where they will spend a four months' leave before joining the 1st Cavalry. Those attending the inaugural ball Monday from the barracks were Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Schmitter, Major and Mrs. Ruffner, Capt. and Mesdames Mason, Kellond, McCain, Ashburn, Berry, Schlanser, Lieuts. and Mesdames Rush, Hollingsworth, Sanford, Miss Braustetter, Captain Adams, Lieutenants Foote and Cowles. Mrs. Biegler entertained at cards Monday; Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Warfield were the successful players.

Mrs. Boak entertained Mesdames Johnson, Edwards and Morse at bridge Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained at bridge Tuesday for over twenty guests, including Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Orton, Major and Mrs. Morse.

Miss Mason, guest of her brother, Captain Mason, for two weeks, has returned to her home in St. Albans. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver entertained Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Townes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowles and Lieutenant Foote at dinner Saturday.

Mrs. Boak and Mrs. Sanford were hostesses of the hop on Friday evening. Mrs. Edward, guest of her sister, Mrs. Johnson, for two months, has returned to her home. Lieutenant Rush left Thursday for San Houston with troops; Lieutenant Hollingsworth left with troops for El Paso.

The card club met Tuesday with Mrs. Johnson. The guests included Mesdames Mason, Biegler, Ruffner, Decker, Schlanser, Boak, Townes and Warfield. Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Mason were the winners. Mrs. Weaver left Saturday for a week's visit with her parents at St. Paul.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 22, 1917.

Miss Katherine Swift entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Eben Swift, Misses Suzanne Rice, Bernice Gaylord, Margaret Murphy and Lieutenants Porterfield, Eddy, Weidenbach and Manning. Mrs. Milo Corey, wife of Captain Corey, 23d Inf., and daughter, Kitty Lou, arrived last week from El Paso, to be guests of Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr., in Leavenworth. They will be joined in February by Captain Corey.

Lieut. Lester P. Gayle spent the last week-end with his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. V. W. Gayle, at the Woodlea, in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. W. D. Davis entertained at a tea on Thursday for eighty-five guests, when she was assisted by Mesdames Swift, Shockley, Miller, Smith, Ryther, Warfield, Craig, Lear and Miss Bessie Green. Mrs. Huntington Hills, of West Point, N.Y., and Mrs. Orville Moore, of Baltimore, Md., whose husbands are members of the Provisional Battalion of lieutenants, are at home with Mrs. F. V. C. Crowley during the stay of the battalion at the garrison.

Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh has returned from Lexington, Mo., after a week's absence with her son, Allan Cavanaugh, who was ill with pneumonia at the Wentworth Military Academy. Mr. Cavanaugh is sufficiently recovered to return to Fort Leavenworth with his mother.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Miller entertained 250 guests at a handsome reception on Sunday afternoon to meet their son, Lieut. Donavan Miller, and his bride, who before her marriage was Miss Virginia Roberts. Assisting friends included Mesdames Shockley, Fulmer, Hospital, Davis, Misses Green, Swift, Clark and Fuller.

Mrs. Mahlon Ashford entertained at a bridge-tea for twenty guests on Monday. She was assisted by Mesdames Shockley and Hospital. Mrs. Daniel Appleton, guest of her mother in Portland, Ore., will arrive this week to join Lieutenant Appleton.

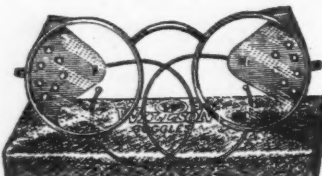
Mrs. W. J. Nicholson and daughter, Mrs. Herbert J. Crean, of London, England, arrived Thursday from Fort Riley, en

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of Col. and Mrs. Ezra Fuller, who entertained at tea, inviting garrison friends of Mrs. Nicholson. At dinner they had Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. Eben Swift. Mrs. Crean is the wife of Captain Crean, a.d.c. to General Sandilands, commanding the 54th Division, British Expeditionary Force, to Egypt. Mrs. Crean, on arriving in England from the honeymoon tour, registered as a volunteer nurse and for two years has been nursing at one of the large hospitals on the war front. When Captain Crean was ordered to Egypt she could not follow and sailed for America to be with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Nicholson. Mrs. Crean will return to England in May.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Fuller, librarian of the Army Service Schools, has been detailed by the War Department to act as professor of military science for the Leavenworth High School unit of the Officers' Reserve Training Corps, junior division. Colonel Fuller will take up this work in addition to his present duties as librarian. Colonel Fuller's appointment was recommended by Captain Moorman after his services had been volunteered. It will be Colonel Fuller's duty to exercise a general supervision over all activities of the organization. It is likely that he will conduct regular classes in military science several times a week, or as often as may be without interfering with his duties at the Service Schools. A non-commissioned officer will be detailed to have charge of the daily drilling of the company.

Grippe is almost an epidemic among the young lieutenants in training at the post. Nearly a dozen were in the hospital on Saturday and many others are suffering in their quarters. Many of the new officers are from the South and these seem to be particularly susceptible to the disease. The Medical Corps is working hard, but new cases are reported every day. Besides the men confined to the hospital, there are scores who suffer from less severe attacks, and because of the vast amount to be accomplished remain out of the hospital when they should be under constant medical care. As an attack ordinarily lasts only two weeks, officers do not believe that any of the victims will be seriously affected in their training. Last Saturday the officers were vaccinated and inoculated against typhoid fever.

Target practice will soon be started at the Disciplinary Barracks indoor target range, recently completed after three months' work by the prisoners. The officers will compete for expert marksmanship honors and those making the highest grades will be eligible for target practice on the outdoor range in the spring. At present there are a number of men who came from the ranks who have held expert marksmanship honors, so there will be much competition for the place.

Lieut. J. W. Peyton has been ordered for examination for a captaincy. Lieutenant Peyton is one of the instructors for the newly commissioned officers. He was to have been a student of the Signal School, but on arrival of the new second lieutenants he was appointed a member of the faculty of Company D, Provisional Battalion. Lieutenant Peyton received his commission as first lieutenant last May.

Mr. Merritt Swift, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Swift, has been ordered by the State Department to Brussels as temporary clerk at the American Legation, to assist the American Minister. He is to remain until the war is over or until the Department sees fit to recall him. Mr. Swift, before being transferred to the State Department, was in the Department of Commerce, where he was at one time connected with the editorial division, and later with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He assisted in the preparation of a report on the tariff systems of South American countries, which was highly commended by his superiors.

Capt. J. O. Mauborgne has received information that he will probably be put in charge of the organization of a radio company at Fort Leavenworth in the near future and will equip them and prepare them for duty in the Panama Canal Zone. He has been informed that an order has been requested for a new company, to be known as Radio Company A, 4th Field Battalion, Signal Corps. There are only two companies now in the U.S. Army and two more are being considered. This company is understood to be the fourth.

Sergt. J. B. McClasky, who has been acting as clerk in the Field Service School for medical officers, left Fort Leavenworth on Jan. 3 and has not been seen since. No trace of him has been found, but he has sent in to Leavenworth banks route to Florida for a several months' stay, and were guests

several weeks which have been turned down on account of lack of funds.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19, 1917.

An Arabian Nights' ball held at Hotel del Coronado on Saturday evening proved to be the most brilliant spectacle ever given at Coronado Beach. The great ball room was arranged with tents, palm trees and other details to remind one of the Orient. A large number of Army and Navy people participated in the various features. Lieut. C. W. Brundred acted as consort to the Ishmaelitic queen, represented by Mrs. Luther M. Kennett. Among others in costume were Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Admiral Caperton; Mrs. Howson W. Cole and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. At a dinner given by Mrs. Walter Hamlin Dupree were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Caperton, Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, wife of Brigadier General Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. G. Aubrey Davidson, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and others. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan had as guests Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges. About the tables at a dinner at which Mrs. Ethel Thomas was hostess were, among others, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Reynolds, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. S. Field Dailam, U.S.A.; Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Mrs. John B. Rhodes, wife of Lieutenant Rhodes, U.S.N.; Ensign and Mrs. Boyd R. Alexander, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Jerigan, Col. W. L. Kenly, Capt. C. C. Culver, Lieutenants Ryan, Kennard, Peebles, Deuel, Wynne, Davis, Col. G. T. Patterson and Paymer, and Mrs. Eugene H. Douglass, U.S.N. Others who entertained or were guests were Mrs. R. W. Bryan, wife of Captain Bryan, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. W. Brundred, Comdr. and Mrs. Martin Trench, Major R. M. Cutts and Mrs. F. W. Sladen, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Sladen.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 20, 1917.

Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Brigadier General McClellan, was hostess at a tea at Hotel del Coronado on Friday in honor of Princess David Kawanakoa, of Honolulu, her guests including Mesdames Uriel Seebree, Marcus Miller, Albert A. Ackerman, Arthur MacArthur, Charles McC. Reeve and E. S. Bogert.

At a tea given Friday at Hotel del Coronado by Mrs. Ethel Thomas were, among others, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Merry, U.S.A., and Lieutenants Peebles, Kennard and Ryan.

The Pueblo will leave Sunday for San Francisco, and possibly as far North as Eureka, the scene of the disaster to the Milwaukee and H-3.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

FALLIGANT.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 19, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Falligant, Cav., U.S.A., a daughter, Susan.

HAMILTON.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler Hamilton, U.S.N., a son, Donald Wheeler Hamilton, Jr.

HAZELTINE.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 10, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Hazeltine, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a son, Charles B. Hazeltine, Jr.

HOFFMAN.—Born at Haverford, Pa., Jan. 16, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N., a daughter, Florence Kingston Hoffman.

KRAMER.—Born at El Paso, Texas, Jan. 4, 1917, a daughter, Charlotte, to Capt. Floyd Kramer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kramer, who is the daughter of Major James L. Bevans, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bevans.

MANN.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 13, 1916, to P.A. Surg. W. L. Mann, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mann, a daughter, Margaret Beverly.

MORETON.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 13, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Lester E. Moreton, C.A.C., a daughter, Marjorie Moreton.

ROPER.—Born at Newport, R.I., Jan. 12, 1917, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., a son.

SMITH.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, Cav., U.S.A., a son, Page Egerton Smith.

MARRIED.

DURELL-NICHOLSON.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1917, Capt. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Nicholson, daughter of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., retired.

REINBURG-HUNTER.—At Santa Ana, Cal., May 13, 1916, Capt. George Everett Adams Reinburg, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hunter.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Died at Parkersburg, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1917, Mr. C. Anderson, father of Lieut. J. B. Anderson, U.S.A.

BISBEE.—Died at New York city, Jan. 21, 1917, Mrs. Katherine Shads Bisbee, wife of Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired.

BROWN.—Died Jan. 22, 1917, at 2:15 a.m., Anna Maria, widow of Major Paul Richard Brown, U.S.A., at her residence, 1324 Monroe street, Washington, D.C.

BUTTON.—Died at Oakland, Md., Jan. 19, 1917, Apothecary Elijah J. M. Button, U.S.N., retired.

CAPERTON.—Died at Newport News, Va., Jan. 19, 1917, Allen Caperton, father of Mrs. G. A. Bisset, wife of Naval Constructor Bisset, and of Mrs. R. L. Shepard, wife of Captain Shepard, U.S.M.C.

DE HART.—Died at Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 23, 1917, Mina Winslow De Hart, wife of Capt. W. C. De Hart.

FREAR.—Died at Troy, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1917, William H. Frear, esq., brother of the wife of Civil Engr. Charles W. Parke, U.S.N.

HASSON.—Died at New Castle, Del., Jan. 13, 1917, Hetty Alexander Hasson, aged ninety years, widow of the late Alexander B. Hasson, surgeon, U.S.A.

MUSGRAVE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21, 1917, Mrs. Virginia A. Musgrave, widow of ex-1st Asst. Engr. William Musgrave, U.S.N., who resigned in 1865.

PEARSON.—Died at Coronado, Cal., Jan. 22, 1917, Mrs. E. P. Pearson, wife of the late Col. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A., daughter of the late Col. R. I. Eskridge, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. O. S. Eskridge, 10th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, wife of Colonel Saltzman, U.S.A.

PERRY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1917, Mrs. Josephine Adams Perry, widow of Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U.S.A. Interment, Arlington.

PHYTHIAN.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 20, 1917, Commodore Robert Lees Phythian, U.S.N., retired.

PORTER.—Died at New York city, Jan. 7, 1917, Miss Lucia Porter, daughter of the late Gen. Fitz-John Porter, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Died, Emily Berard, widow of Brig. Gen. Jared A. Smith, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Cladius Berard, professor of French, U.S. Military Academy, at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1917. Interment at Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland.

STANLEY.—Died at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Dec. 29, 1916, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Chief Bsn. H. A. Stanley, U.S.N.

THOMPSON.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19, 1916, Dr. Thomas J. Thompson, father of Surg. Joseph C. Thompson, U.S.N.

WATROUS.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22, 1917, Ellen Mary Watrous, wife of Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired.

WOBUS.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1917, Mrs. G. D. Wobus, mother of 1st Lieut. R. E. Wobus, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.



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COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JAN. 19.—Capt. B. L. Reed temporarily detached McCulloch, upon arrival of Manning at San Francisco; to temporary command of Manning.

Capt. W. A. Wiley detached Manning, upon relief by Captain Reed; to temporary command of McCulloch.

JAN. 22.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler preparatory orders to duty as division engineer, Southern Division.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan preparatory orders to command Guthrie.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr preparatory orders to Tampa.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle preparatory orders to Pensacola.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager preparatory orders to Mohawk.

First Lieut. E. S. Addison detached Itasca on Jan. 31; to command Mackinac and additional duty as supervisor of anchorages, St. Marys River.

JAN. 23.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft detached temporary duty on Gresham; to resume duty on Tuscarora and seven days' leave en route.

JAN. 24.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne detached Seminole; to Algonquin.

First Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David detached McCulloch Jan. 31; to Gresham.

JAN. 25.—First Lieut. Eben Barker detached Mackinac and from duty as supervisor of anchorages, St. Marys River, upon relief by Lieutenant Addison; to Itasca and granted such leave en route as will not interfere with his sailing from New York on Feb. 24.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The keeper of Station No. 57 (Quonochontaug) reports under date of Jan. 3 that at about 10 a.m. of that day a deer weighing about 200 pounds was sighted by the station crew crossing a marsh about one-half mile north of the station, pursued by two dogs. While under observation the hunted animal attempted to cross a pond on thin and rotten ice and after traveling about 400 yards fell through and was unable to extricate itself. Three surfmen with a small skiff were sent to the pond and worked for an hour through the ice before reaching the deer, which was then nearly dead from its vain struggles in the icy water. The deer was taken into the skiff and brought to the station, where the crew worked on it for over an hour, when it seemed fully recovered and able to stand. It was then sheltered in the station barn until the following morning, when it was liberated and was last seen making off to the westward, apparently none the worse for its experience in the water.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Manning, Captain Wiley, left Ostoria, Ore., this week for San Francisco, en route to Baltimore. She was measured on Jan. 18 by Deputy Collector Haddix preparatory to issuing a certificate for passage through the Panama Canal. On her arrival at Baltimore the Manning is to be overhauled, equipped with oil burners and have her decks rebuilt. While not officially announced, it is understood she will be replaced on the local station by the cutter Algonquin, which is to come from the Atlantic coast early this spring.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALBIONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. San Francisco, Cal.
CALUMET—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
COMANCHE—Capt. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.
MANNING—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.
MOHAWK—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Station N. New York city.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Curme. Detroit, Mich.
OSMONDAGA—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.
OSSISPEE—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter. Portland, Me.
PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. F. J. Haake. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. J. H. Brown. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.
TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. Mobile, Ala.
TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.
TIOGA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macconn. Baltimore, Md.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. R. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
WINNISMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.
WISSAHICKON—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.
YAMACRAW—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A review and reception by the Clason Point Military Academy Cadet Corps will be held at the armory of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Lexington avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York city, Friday evening, Feb. 9, 1917, at 8:30 o'clock.

A resolution was offered in the state Assembly of New York on Jan. 24, 1917, calling for a complete investigation by the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs of the charge that the state Militia is inefficient. The committee expressed indignation at insinuations and accusations made by Regular Army officers and decided to ask the Legislature to authorize a full inquiry, the purpose being to give the Militia a clean bill of health if it deserves it or expose its faults if the informal charges are justified. We fail to see, however, how such an investigation can reveal anything of real value, and the resolution was wisely sidetracked on Jan. 24.

Capt. George A. Wilson and Marcus T. Hendricks, of the 47th N.Y., have been recommended for detail for duty with the Regular Army on the Mexican border, or wherever the commands to which they will be attached are sent, for four months. At the annual meeting of the Officers' Association of the regiment the following were elected: Col. Ernest E. Janicki, president; Capt. William Jackson, secretary; Major Walter E. Corwin, treasurer, and Major William A. McAdam, financial secretary. Formal recognition of the machine gun unit of the 47th, which has been organized by Capt. Charles H. May, has been accorded by the War Department.

The following appointments on the staff of Governor John G. Townsend, jr., of Delaware, were announced on Jan. 18, 1917:

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Brigadier general and quartermaster general, T. C. du Pont; brigadier general and inspector general, Alexander P. Corbit; colonel and judge advocate general, J. Ernest Smith; colonel and inspector of rifle practice, John J. Satterthwaite; colonel and surgeon general, Harrison W. Howell; colonels and aids, William D. Denney, George W. Sparks, George A. Elliott and Sirman D. Marvil.

Major Wright, of Squadron A of New York, now that his command has had a brief rest after returning from the border, directs armory drills to be resumed on Jan. 29. Drill will commence at 8:15 p.m. and continue until 10 p.m.

Moving pictures and photographic slides taken in Texas of the Squadron A, of New York, camp, maneuvers and general views around McAllen, will be shown at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Friday, Feb. 9, at 8:30 p.m.

At the dinner of the 9th Massachusetts National Guard Association at Boston on Jan. 18, Governor McCall praised the regiment and its commander, Col. E. L. Logan, for its Mexican border duty. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who was in command of the Massachusetts troops at the border, declared that the National Guard—particularly such excellent regiments as the 9th—had a spirit equal to that of the Regular Army, the first requirement for a soldier. Colonel Logan said that before too much criticism was wasted on the National Guard there should be an inquiry into the condition of the Regular Army and the training camps such as that at Plattsburg. Mayor Curley said that the sacrifices of those who served in the National Guard were not appreciated by the lawmakers and most of the citizens. The latter enjoy "equality of opportunity without equality of sacrifice," he said, and he called for the passage of a law which would make the state pay dependents while Guardsmen are at the front.

Officers of the Oregon National Guard are opposed to all provisions in the state military code that will require them and their men to perform strike duty. A group of Guard officers representing military units from various parts of the state met at the armory at Portland, Jan. 15, with members of the joint legislative committee on military affairs, and discussed the new code at length. The qualifications for the Adjutant General remain the same as at present. He shall be an officer of the Guard at the time of his appointment, and hold the grade of brigadier general. George A. White, the present Adjutant General, has qualified under these requirements. A law also is provided that will permit officers of the Regular Army to be elected officers of any unit of the Guard. This practice has been followed in several notable instances in Oregon in the last few years.

A resolution submitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate of Utah on Jan. 10 called for the abolition of the National Guard as a state-maintained military institution and substitution for it of a state constabulary, use of the Militia as the nucleus for a great national civilian army to be supported at expense of the Federal Government and establishment of national compulsory military training and service for young men. The resolution asks for the return of the law of 1792 providing for the enrollment of all male citizens of military age as the Militia of the United States, and says: "That every man of proper age and ability of body is firmly bound by the social compact to perform his portion of military duty for the defense of the nation." The advantages and advisability of adopting such a plan in Utah, especially in view of the expense to the state of maintaining the National Guard on a war footing and in view of the demand now being made upon the legislature by the Guard for \$150,000 maintenance funds for the next two years and for \$30,000 for stables to accommodate the horses of the Utah Cavalry, were discussed and the Governor expressed himself as favoring the plan.

Lieut. Col. George F. Quimby, Coast Art. Corps, Mass., was chosen colonel of the Coast Artillery Corps on Jan. 20, 1917. Capt. Willis H. Wilson, who for several years has been the inspector-instructor of the corps, was elected lieutenant colonel.

The state armory at Olean, N.Y., the home of Co. I, 3d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., was burned Jan. 23, 1917. Chief of Police John C. Dempsey and Capt. John O'Hara were slightly injured when one of the walls of the building unexpectedly gave way. Explosions of ammunition in the basement were frequent, making the fire a difficult one to fight. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

In the 9th N.Y. 1st Lieut. J. Winfield Gilmore, recently assigned to command the newly organized 23d Company, has been nominated for captain. Capt. Robert N. Mackin, jr., previous to his departure to Fort Monroe for attendance at the Coast Artillery School, was tendered a farewell dinner by the members of the 20th Company. Lieutenant Colonel Byrne and a number of the officers were present. The 14th Company, Captain Ford, has won the trophy for the largest number of enlistments, and the 20th Company, Captain Mackin, has won the trophy for the highest percentage of attendance at all ordered drills for the year 1916.

The annual Federal inspection of the National Guard of Maine begins on Jan. 31 with Co. F, 2d Infantry, of Dover, and ends with the inspection of the 4th Co. of Coast Artillery, of Bath, on March 15.

Major George G. Shepard, 13th Inf., N.Y., has resigned.

Employees of the Packard Motor Car Company at Detroit who are members of the 31st Michigan Regiment, recently returned from duty on the Mexican border, will receive from the company, upon re-entering its employ, sum equivalent to two weeks' salary. The men were notified at the time they were called into service last June that positions would be open to them upon their return and at that time, also, were presented with two weeks' extra salary. About seventy men in the 31st Regiment will be affected.

OREGON.

Adjutant Gen. George A. White, of Oregon, returned to Portland Jan. 11 from Calexico, Cal., where he is in command of Troop A. He came north for the purpose of appearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature in the interest of the National Guard.

When shown reports that a new state military code had been prepared by certain parties for the purpose of eliminating him as Adjutant General and that he had brought with him a new code of his own, General White said he had no code and had no intention of presenting one, that he merely arrived in Portland to aid in securing certain appropriations for the maintenance of the National Guard.

"The state has cause to be proud of the organizations it sent to the border," said General White. "I had the opportunity of seeing the 3d Infantry and I have not since seen a regiment that is its equal. The Cavalry and Artillery still on the border have made splendid records for themselves." General White expected to return to the border within two weeks.

THE ARMY.

BULLETIN 2, JAN. 8, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The A.G.O., Washington, Dec. 8, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Quartermaster General.

Subject: Retaining of blue uniforms.

1. Referring to your indorsement dated Nov. 8, 1916, on letter from the commanding officer, Fort McIntosh, Texas, dated

Oct. 27, 1916 (2486083, A.G.O. 421-114, O.Q.M.G.), on the above stated subject, you are informed as follows:

2. The Secretary of War has decided:

(a) That the present system of issuing clothing to enlisted men shall remain unchanged, and that they shall continue to receive payment in cash for clothing undrawn.

(b) That the blue uniform will be retained in our service, but that the commanding general, Southern Department, is authorized to modify the provisions of the Uniform Regulations within his command.

(c) That probationary officers will be required, until further orders, to provide themselves only with the service and dress uniforms, together with the arms and personal and horse equipments pertaining to their rank and duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Colonel, G.S., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 1, JAN. 3, 1917, CENTRAL DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The A.G.O., Washington, Dec. 28, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Central Department, Chicago, Ill.

Subject: Examination in Drill Regulations.

With reference to the examination of enlisted men of the Regular Army and officers of the Philippine Scouts for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army under the provisions of G.O. 28, War D., 1916, the examining boards should be governed by the following instructions, and you will accordingly notify enlisted men of Staff Corps or Departments who will undergo examination, Jan. 29, 1917:

That whenever candidates who are not of the line of the Army elect to take drill regulations and field service regulations in lieu of subjects in Group II of G.O. 64, War D., 1915, the candidate will be required to select the drill regulations of one of the branches of the line; and after the selection has been made, the examination will be conducted as though the candidate belonged to the branch of the Service, the drill regulations of which he requested that he be examined in.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Barry:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General, Dept. Adjt.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, on Jan. 19, announced the following list of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received since list was last furnished, on Jan. 9, 1917.

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in an italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Eastern Department:

To be Major of Infantry, O.R.C., rank from Sept. 23, 1916: Waldo, Rhinelander, 6, May 24, 1877, Garrison, N.Y.

To be Captains of Infantry, O.R.C., dall from Dec. 1, Smith from Dec. 16, 1916:

Dall, Charles Whitney, 75, Sept. 15, 1881, New York, N.Y. Smith, Henry C., 79, Jan. 22, 1882, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieutenants of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 6, 1916: Brown, Clarence F., 28, Sept. 27, 1888, Upper Montclair, N.J. Ruckman, John H., 53, June 5, 1888, Penna Grove, N.J.

To be 1st Lieutenants of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 25, 1916: Gwilliam, Mark B. M., 54, Nov. 5, 1890, New York, N.Y. Hardie, Philip W., 55, Nov. 23, 1885, Greensboro, N.C. Coulter, Charles S., 56, July 10, 1881, Providence, R.I.

To be 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, O.R.C., Nov. 8, 1916: Sturgis, Roger, 16, Feb. 10, 1895, Boston, Mass.

Warman, Dana Cy, 23, Aug. 10, 1894, London, Ontario, Canada. Sieb, Albert N., 40, March 2, 1889, Irvington, N.J.

Harrison, John D., 41, May 10, 1889, Princeton, N.J. Hutson, William M., 56, March 23, 1895, Aiken, S.C.

Haviland, Marston, 59, Aug. 13, 1885, Brooklyn, N.Y. Hall, W. MacG., 60, July 12, 1895, New Martinsville, W. Va.

Dreyfus, Walter, 64, March 16, 1887, New York, N.Y. Whitman, Edward B., 95, Nov. 6, 1888, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Simons, Donald M., 96, July 29, 1869, Sewickley, Pa. Ayeridge, Edward W., 103, Aug. 18, 1892, Stamford, Conn.

Hall, J. T. Johnston, 116, March 27, 1884, New York, N.Y. To be 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 24, 1916:

Daly, Joseph Holmes, 133, May 13, 1893, Riverside, Conn. Onthank, A. Heath, 136, Nov. 21, 1892, Arlington, Mass.

Perkins, George B., 137, Sept. 27, 1883, Greenwich, Conn. North, Henry N., 142, Jan. 20, 1889, Trenton, N.J.

Bibbighaus, D. Frank, 144, July 19, 1886, Merchantville, N.J. White, Philip H., 146, June 16, 1893, Portsmouth, N.H.

Kemmerer, Jerome N., 152, Oct. 5, 1895, Brooklyn, N.Y. Guilford, Edward F., 154, Jan. 2, 1892, Lancaster, Pa.

Donahue, John O'Day, 156, Nov. 23, 1889, Albany, N.Y. Bell, Louis H., 157, Sept. 17, 1894, West Newton, Mass.

To be 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 6, 1916: Stern, J. Ernest, 172, Feb. 12, 1887, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 16, 1916: Thornton, Irving T., 180, Nov. 1, 1891, Kermitt, W. Va.

Keith, Warren Sherman, 181, June 12, 1892, Brookton, Mass. Frothingham, Harry A., 182, Jan. 31, 1892, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Shaw, John Scanton, 183, July 14, 1892, New York, N.Y. Grout, Reginald B., 185, April 12, 1893, New York, N.Y.

Stackpole, Edward J., jr., 186, June 21, 1894, Harrisburg, Pa. Verneule, Cornelius C., 187, Sept. 6, 1895, East Orange, N.J.

Hornbeck, Harrison H., 188, Oct. 22, 1898, Yonkers, N.Y. Smith, Ridgway E., 189, June 4, 1885, New York, N.Y.

Mann, Walter R., 191, March 9, 1891, Washington, D.C. Kauch, Robert, 192, July 14, 1894, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Captains of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Nov. 25, Dec. 14, Dec. 16, 1916, respectively:

Tyree, William R., 13, Aug. 11, 1878, Hagerstown, Md. Bangs, Francis N., 14, Aug. 18, 1889, New York, N.Y.

Spencer, James B., 17, May 27, 1886, New York, N.Y. To be 1st Lieutenants of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Dec. 14, 1916:

Griffith, Clarence H., 11, Nov. 27, 1883, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. To be 2d Lieutenants of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Oct. 30, 1916:

Pytes, A. Zane, 15, Aug. 10, 1890, Washington, D.C. To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Nov. 26, 1916:

Powers, Michael J., 35, June 9, 1892, Albany, N.Y. Smith, Frederick A., 62, Nov. 18, 1878, Peekskill, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 15, 1916: Taylor, George T., 69, Aug. 13, 1875, New York, N.Y.

Lopez, Albert E., 74, Oct. 14, 1876, New York, N.Y. Volgenau, Albert F., 75, Dec. 2, 1876, Bronx, New York.

Wisconsin

CONSISTENT

AEROPLANE MOTORS

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To be Captains, Signal Corps, O.R.C., Bowman from Dec. 14, 1916, Ocker from Jan. 4, 1917:

Bowman, Thomas D., 3, Sept. 6, 1875, New York, N.Y. Ocker, William C., 1, June 18, 1876, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Central Department:

To be Captain of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 16, 1916: McDonald, William A., 76, Jan. 17, 1890, Owosso, Mich.

To be 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 24, 1916: King, William H., jr., 153, Oct. 13, 1888, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Nov. 23, 1916: La Salle, Charles A., 53, Aug. 21, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

Van Schoiack, Tracy De W., 54, May 26, 1878, St. Louis, Mo. To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 15, 1916:

Morehouse, Chester A., 70, Jan. 3, 1887, Mahomet, Ill. Awhrey, Henry R., 73, March 16, 1878, Springfield, Mo.

Shackelford, Goddard, 78, April 19, 1890, Denver, Colo. Levey, Marshall T., 79, Oct. 6, 1875, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cass, Oscar David, 83, June 30, 1881, Denver, Colo. Robinson, Norval H., 85, May 27, 1881, Denver, Colo.

To be Major, J.A., O.R.C., from Nov. 23, 1916: Wheelers, Joseph, 9, Nov. 12, 1868, St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Following is appointee residing in the Southern Department:

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 15, 1916: Unmacht, George F., 81, Sept. 20, 1887, El Paso, Texas.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Hawaiian Department:

To be Captains of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 20, 1916: McVey, Charles N., 66, April 17, 1882, Honolulu, H.T.

Sorensen, Peter, 67, April 9, 1884, Honolulu, H.T. PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

Following is appointee residing in the Philippine Department:

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from June 15, 1916: Sterling, John A., 6, Jan. 14, 1883, Camp John Hay, P.I.

SIGNAL OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Following are appointments in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps:

Signal Corps Proper—to be Captain from Dec. 15, 1916: Bowman, Thomas D., 3, Sept. 6, 1875, New York, N.Y.

Aviation Section—to be Captain from Jan. 4, 1917: Ocker, William C., 1, June 18, 1876, Philadelphia, Pa.

J.A.G. OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Following is appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps:

To be Major from Nov. 25, 1916: Wheelers, Joseph, 9, Nov. 12, 1868, St. Louis, Mo.

Q.M. OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Following are appointments in the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps:

To be Major from June 15, 1916: Sterling, John A., 6, Jan. 14, 1883, Camp John Hay, P.I.

To be Captain from Nov. 20, 1916: Powers, Michael J., 35, June 9, 1892, Albany, N.Y.

To be Captains from Nov. 23, 1916: La Salle, Charles A., 53, Aug. 21, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

Van Schoiack, Tracy De W., 54, May 26, 1878, St. Louis, Mo. Smith, Frederick A., 62, Nov. 18, 1870, Peekskill, N.Y.

To be Captains from Dec. 15, 1916: Taylor, George T., 69, Aug. 13, 1875, New York, N.Y.

Morehouse, Chester A., 70, Jan. 3, 1887, Mahomet, Ill. Awhrey, Henry R., 73, March 16, 1878, Springfield, Mo.

Lopes, Albert F., 74, Oct. 14, 1876, New York, N.Y. Volgenau, Albert F., 75, Dec. 2, 1876, Bronx, New York, N.Y.

Shackelford, Goddard, 78, April 19, 1890, Denver, Colo. Levey, Marshall T., 79, Oct. 6, 1875, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cass, Oscar David, 83, June 30, 1881, Denver, Colo. Robinson, Norval H., 85, May 27, 1881, Denver, Colo.

Unmacht, George F., 81, Sept. 20, 1887, El Paso, Texas. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. L.—For information regarding qualifications and character of examinations for appointment to Regular Army or Philippine Scouts, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

A. R. M.—Commissions are issued to officers who accept appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in accordance with Sec. 37 of the National Defense Act. Commissions are for five years. The officers of the Reserve Corps are available for service as temporary officers in the various arms, staff corps and departments of the Regular Army. Except the medical officers, a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not be subject to call for service in time of peace, except as stated in Sec. 39, which provides for instruction periods and field exercises not to exceed fifteen days, subject to extension with consent.

A. R. M. asks: (1) How many candidates successfully passed examination for Q.M. sergeant (senior grade) instructor in Q.M. Corps schools? (2) How many appointments are to be made in grade of instructor of Q.M. Corps schools? (3) Did I pass the examination; if so, where do I rank in list of eligibles? Answer: (1) Seventeen, in all. (2) One only. (3) Your name is not among the seventeen given as successful candidates.

MRS. IDA GARFINKEL writes: Seven years ago, when I lived in Providence, R.I., my son, Samuel, then nineteen years of age, left home. When heard from for the first time since then (two months ago) I have learned that he is serving his second enlistment on the U.S.S. Wyoming under an assumed name. I have tried to find out under which name he goes,

HIGH GRADE MILITARY BOOTS

Vogel's bench-made military boots are the best you can buy. Made to your measure of the best selected leather and practically waterproof.

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New York

but have so far been unsuccessful. The boy left home on account of an argument with his father. His father has recently died. If you will publish a small article in your paper I am sure that same will be brought to his attention and have him come home to me.

X. B. D. asks: (1) Does time served as an apprentice for minority years in the Navy count on retirement in the Army or Navy? (2) Does service in the Army count if it were desired to take advantage of the sixteen, twenty and twenty-five year retirement bill in force in the Navy? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) No.

T. R. M.—For the information you seek, address The Adjutant General of the Army. Were you perhaps appointed from the eligible list existing under provisions of the Dick Act, or the Volunteer Act? The date of your commission would indicate that.

G. S. P. SOLVAY.—Apply to A.G., Eastern Department, Governors Island.

G. S. C.—In order to get your discharge from the National Guard you will have to abide by the regulations governing the issue of such. These are granted for physical disability, removal from state, expiration of term of service, etc. Apply for your discharge through the channel.

C. A. G. asks: A man enlisted for Cavalry, unassigned, Nov. 9, 1914, and transferred to the Medical Department Dec. 15, 1914, was reduced to grade of private, Medical Department, by summary court Sept. 8, 1916, from private first class, Medical Department. Should this man be drawing \$15 or \$16 under the Act of June 3, 1916? Answer: Men who had the grade of private, Medical Department, on June 3, 1916, continue to receive \$16 per month during current enlistment. Men transferred to grade of private, Medical Department, after June 3, 1916, receive \$15 per month.

A. G. L.—Regarding Coast Guard regulations and benefits, address the Coast Guard Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

J. J. O.—A man who has served nine months as a private in the Army may take Civil Service examination and does not need permission of War Department to do so. If he passes, he may be discharged for convenience of Government to take the Civil Service position, provided his services can be spared. Write to Civil Service Commission as to examinations.

M. B.—Bonus is paid to privates re-enlisting within three months after completion of four years of first enlistment. See answer to G. C.

J. J.—See answer to G. C.

G. C.—A man who has been furloughed to the Reserve after three years' service cannot re-enlist before expiration of his seven-year contract, as the law under which he enlisted prohibited such re-enlistment. In the case of the four-year men, the Judge Advocate General held that it would be possible to discharge them, for convenience of the Government, from their enlistment while on furlough and re-enlist them. In the case of those enlisting on or after Nov. 1, 1916, re-enlistments of those furloughed to the Reserve under the new act is not allowed, except in the case of non-coms. who re-enlist within twenty days after date of discharge (furlough to reserve being here meant).

J. E. B. asks: Are officers in Mexico getting credit for foreign service on the foreign service roster? Answer: Yes.

M. G. asks: Shall I get my clothing allowance, which is due me, about \$25, with my final pay at the time of furloughing to the Army Reserve, or at the time of my discharge from the Army? Answer: Settlement in full at time of furlough. Everything except the actual discharge paper.

F. M. C. asks: I will have in four years in August this year. If I put in a letter to continue my seven years with the colors, will I receive a new clothing allowance at the beginning of the fifth year, or continue the other three years at seven cents per day? Answer: For the purpose of pay, four years constitute a period.

R. I. A.—The quarters question has been influenced by recent legislation to such an extent that we must suggest that you put your problem through the channel for a solution.

J. M. U.—For the song you seek, try your music dealer, or Ditson and Company, Philadelphia.

O. C.—Regarding dates of arrival and departure of Volunteer regiments that went to Cuba in 1898, apply to The A.G.

W. J. R.—Apply to The Adjutant General of New York as to your enlistment term in New York N.G.

J. G.—Apply to The A.G. as to instructions on the duties of a trainmaster, wagon transportation.

H. A. S. asks: (1) How may I obtain a position as a guard on the so-called Leprosy Island? (2) If a person that is in the U.S. Army takes the examination for guard in the U.S. Penitentiary, and passes the examination, will he be appointed to the said position? Answer: (1) Guards are not employed on the leper islands. (2) If his services can be spared, the War Department may discharge him for convenience of Government. Apply through channel.

B. O. R.—Submit your question to the Militia Bureau. Pay is dependent upon drill as prescribed in the Defense Act.

J. W. B. asks: I enlisted July 18, 1913, under an assumed name, with no intent to defraud the Government. What steps should I take to make the name I enlisted under legal? Answer: Apply through the channel, stating the facts in the case.

J. M. F.—Regarding your prospects for appointment as sergeant, Q.M. Corps, apply through channel to Q.M.G.

W. Z. asks: If a man is undergoing treatment under G.O. 31, War D. 1912, or G.O. 45, War D. 1914, does he lose his pay and allowances, or pay only? Answer: He is "not entitled to pay, as distinguished from allowances, for the period of such absence."

NAVY asks: (1) Does Captain Plunkett hold the rank of rear admiral while holding his present position? (2) What position does he hold in the Navy Department? (3) Under what bureau does he come? Answer: (1) Rank of captain. (2) Director of gunnery exercises and engineering performances. (3) Under the Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

C. H. K.—Your service, May 18, 1894, to Aug. 17, 1897, does not count as an enlistment period. Enlistments at that time were for five years, and you did not complete your term.

W. E. W. asks: Can a man enlisting in the month of July, 1916, be transferred to the Reserve at the end of one year's honorable service? Answer: Yes, but, on account of the ex-

gencies of the Service, such furloughs are being withheld at present.

SIGNAL CORPS NON-COMS.

We give below rosters of non-commissioned officers of the U.S. Signal Corps; name, date of rank and present station, corrected to Jan. 4, 1917:

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS, U.S. SIGNAL CORPS.

Proper.

William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, Hawaiian Dept.
Willard S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
Oswald V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Leopold Stocker, March 1, 1906, Southern Dept.
Edmund B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Southern Dept.
Milan A. Loosley, Jan. 2, 1907, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Smith, Dec. 16, 1907, Seattle, Wash.
Zachariah H. Mitchum, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Charles Murphy, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
George Wirth, June 16, 1909, Southern Dept.
John C. Flitch, Feb. 19, 1910, Southern Dept.
Thomas I. King, April 28, 1910, Washington, D.C.
John T. McAniff, June 23, 1911, Southern Dept.
Dennis J. Rowe, July 17, 1911, Southern Dept.
Leon E. Harper, Feb. 16, 1912, Southern Dept.
Murray B. Dilley, Feb. 16, 1912, Fort Wood, N.Y.
William H. Inman, Sept. 27, 1912, Alaska.
Charles W. Chadbourne, Sept. 27, 1912, Southern Dept.
Robert Loghry, Sept. 27, 1912, Alaska.
James A. Wood, Oct. 5, 1912, Mincola, Long Island, N.Y.
John A. Perry, May 28, 1913, Alaska.
Max H. Faust, Oct. 10, 1913, Alaska.
Allen J. Coughenour, Oct. 10, 1913, Southern Dept.
Alexander E. Whitworth, Oct. 25, 1913, New York, N.Y.
Burt E. Grabo, Dec. 19, 1913, Philippine Islands.
John A. Murphy, Dec. 21, 1913, Fort Logan, Colo.
George B. Smith, Jan. 1, 1914, Southern Dept.
Thomas W. Wylie, Aug. 1, 1914, Philippine Islands.
James Kelly, March 20, 1915, Southern Dept.
Irving Deems, June 28, 1915, Southern Dept.
Robert L. Patton, Aug. 10, 1915, Alaska.
Albert Zierman, Oct. 14, 1915, Hawaiian Dept.
David Reeves, April 17, 1916, Philippine Islands.
Harry F. Miller, Aug. 10, 1916, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
John A. Malterer, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
Ralph C. Vrooman, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
George M. Dusenberry, Aug. 10, 1916, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Joseph S. Berisford, Aug. 10, 1916, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Albert Burton, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
Herbert C. Horsley, Sept. 27, 1916, Southern Dept.
Harry W. Mustin, Oct. 16, 1916, Canal Zone.
Thomas D. Bowman, Nov. 7, 1916, New York, N.Y.

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS, U.S. SIGNAL CORPS.

Aviation Section.

John McRae, Sept. 16, 1905, Southern Dept.
Henry J. Dornbush, March 1, 1906, Philippine Islands.
Earl S. Schofield, Dec. 16, 1907, San Diego, Cal.
Stephen J. Idzorek, Nov. 16, 1914, Southern Dept.
Herbert Marcus, Nov. 16, 1914, Southern Dept.
Thomas Boland, Feb. 4, 1915, Southern Dept.
Adge C. Ehererick, Feb. 4, 1915, Southern Dept.
Vernon L. Burge, Feb. 4, 1916, Southern Dept.
Frank Kehoe, Jr., Feb. 4, 1916, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn, Feb. 4, 1916, San Diego, Cal.
Herman H. Walker, Feb. 4, 1916, San Diego, Cal.
Walter L. Costenbinder, Nov. 7, 1916, Philippine Islands.
Charles R. Schreiber, Dec. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.

SERGEANTS, FIRST-CLASS, SIGNAL CORPS.

Proper.

Charles F. Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Alaska.
Ambrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Alaska.
Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1902, Canal Zone.
Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Alaska.
Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Southern Dept.
George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
Charles W. Stolze, March 16, 1904, Alaska.
Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Alaska.
John T. Sullivan, July 1, 1904, Southern Dept.
Joseph P. Conway, Oct. 11, 1904, Alaska.
Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Alaska.
Charles F. Reitz, Nov. 1, 1907, San Francisco, Cal.
William J. Zwick, Nov. 1, 1904, Southern Dept.
William Groat, Nov. 16, 1904, Southern Dept.
John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Edward W. Yates, March 1, 1905, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Southern Dept.
Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Seattle, Wash.
Marion E. Butler, Nov. 16, 1905, Sheridan, Ill.
John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Southern Dept.
Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Alaska.
Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Southern Dept.
Michael Coyle, Aug. 16, 1906, Southern Dept.
Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, San Francisco, Cal.
Willis O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Alaska.
Charles Cortes, Oct. 21, 1907, Philippine Islands.
Paul C. Lacey, March 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
John H. Hoeppel, March 2, 1908, Alaska.
Albert E. Stoenman, Sept. 1, 1908, Southern Dept.
James Egan, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
Warren C. Bailey, Nov. 2, 1908, Southern Dept.
Edward N. Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Southern Dept.
Emil C. Schmanke, Nov. 2, 1908, Southern Dept.
William E. Herb, Nov. 2, 1908, Southern Dept.
John H. Kirby, Nov. 2, 1908, Southern Dept.
William L. Mooney, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
Philip F. McQuillan, Nov. 2, 1908, Alaska.
Charles A. W. Heitchev, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.
George Treffinger, March 16, 1909, Washington, D.C.
Edward A. Sawley, April 16, 1909, Philippine Islands.
Thomas P. Perkins, May 17, 1909, Alaska.
James E. Faria, Sept. 16, 1909, Canal Zone.
Erle H. Fuller, Oct. 2, 1909, Southern Dept.
William H. Baggett, Dec. 1, 1909, Southern Dept.
Jesse A. Beasley, Dec. 16, 1909, Southern Dept.
Homer J. Silger, April 23, 1910, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Edward A. Wiley, Oct. 16, 1910, Philippine Islands.
Delbert D. Pittman, Oct. 16, 1910, Alaska.
Harry V. MacKnight, Dec. 6, 1910, Southern Dept.
Calvin E. Ervay, March 7, 1911, Southern Dept.
Chambers H. St. Germain, June 30, 1911, Southern Dept.
Herbert R. Smith, July 20, 1911, Southern Dept.
John A. Dickson, Aug. 13, 1911, Fort Bayard, N.M.
Robert C. Vickers, Aug. 22, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.
Early E. Stradley, Sept. 1, 1911, Fort Wood, N.Y.
Lonnie M. Powers, Dec. 2, 1911, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Albert Jeffries, Dec. 29, 1911, Philippine Islands.
Thomas E. Hunt, Jan. 10, 1912, Fort Sill, Okla.
William B. Gilbert, Oct. 16, 1912, Seattle, Wash.
Isaac Post, Oct. 16, 1912, Southern Dept.
Frederic Stuart, Oct. 16, 1912, Canal Zone.
William B. Page, Oct. 16, 1912, Southern Dept.
Richard A. Kreis, Oct. 16, 1912, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Joel R. Baker, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.
Roy F. Cox, Oct. 16, 1912, Southern Dept.
Luther Kytile, Oct. 16, 1912, Alaska.
Alva B. Maloney, Oct. 16, 1912, Washington, D.C.
Leslie H. Whitely, Nov. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.
John A. Gustafson, Jan. 1, 1913, Philippine Islands.
Walter Keys, Jan. 8, 1913, Seattle, Wash.
Edward Ward, Feb. 16, 1913, Washington, D.C.
Van E. Roddey, Feb. 25, 1913, Canal Zone.
Charles A. Little, March 6, 1913, Alaska.
Luther Davis, March 28, 1913, Southern Dept.
Chester O. Remberg, April 9, 1913, Fort Sill, Okla.
Joseph P. Morris, Oct. 10, 1913, Southern Dept.
Arthur W. Gough, Oct. 10, 1913, Seattle, Wash.
Nicholas P. Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1913, Governors Island, N.Y.
Norman Scales, Oct. 25, 1913, Southern Dept.
Otto Heinz, Dec. 19, 1913, Philippine Islands.
Clyde B. Williams, Dec. 19, 1913, Alaska.
Chester O. Remberg, Jan. 1, 1914, Southern Dept.
Frank Rabke, March 16, 1914, Southern Dept.
John O. Sherlock, March 17, 1914, Alaska.
Fred Dorsten, June 6, 1914, Southern Dept.
John C. Grant, June 16, 1914, Southern Dept.
Horace E. Hull, July 10, 1914, Washington, D.C.

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Jay E. McLouth, Aug. 17, 1914, Southern Dept.
Clarence Sawyer, Aug. 17, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.
Chester B. Mullins, Aug. 17, 1914, Alaska.
Maurice L. Boyle, Aug. 17, 1914, Canal Zone.
Stith G. McCutcheon, Dec. 7, 1914, Southern Dept.
Chauncey N. Rand, Feb. 13, 1915, Southern Dept.
James W. Worley, Feb. 13, 1915, Alaska.
Alvin R. Palmer, Feb. 13, 1915, Seattle, Wash.
Raymond A. Grantham, Feb. 13, 1915, Alaska.
John M. Wastles, Feb. 13, 1915, Southern Dept.
William H. Brogan, Feb. 13, 1915, Alaska.
James J. Smith, March 2, 1915, Canal Zone.
James N. Cannon, April 4, 1915, Southern Dept.
William F. Medershak, May 21, 1915, Southern Dept.
Magloire Jalbert, June 28, 1915, Southern Dept.
Devere H. Harden, Aug. 10, 1915, Southern Dept.
Jones H. Kirk, Sept. 21, 1915, Alaska.
Vincent Geoghan, Oct. 14, 1915, Hawaiian Dept.
Earl Logan, Oct. 23, 1915, Southern Dept.
Thomas L. Clark, April 1, 1916, Southern Dept.
Anthony J. Flynn, Aug. 1, 1916, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Orville Y. Hale, Aug. 10, 1916, Philippine Islands.
James C. Rowan, Aug. 10, 1916, Fort Wood, N.Y.
John E. Lynch, Aug. 10, 1916, Alaska.
James E. Hogan, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
Henry Lancaster, Aug. 10, 1916, Fort Myer, Va.
John W. Cusick, Aug. 10, 1916, Philippine Islands.
Stone Johnson, Aug. 10, 1916, Washington, D.C.
Harry W. Conklin, Aug. 10, 1916, Alaska.
Lewis R. Godden, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
James C. Pierson, Aug. 10, 1916, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Thomas Brass, Oct. 7, 1916, Southern Dept.
Felix B. LaCrosse, Dec. 22, 1916, Southern Dept.

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Aviation Section.

Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Chicago, Ill.
Nemo S. Jolls, March 2, 1908, San Diego, Cal.
Isaac P. Blade, Nov. 2, 1911, San Diego, Cal.
George D. Litherland, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.
Charles Payne, Dec. 16, 1915, Southern Dept.
Samuel Katzman, Dec. 16, 1915, Southern Dept.
John V. Corcoran, Feb. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Walter Brooker, March 16, 1916, San Diego, Cal.
Fred Perkins, March 16, 1916, San Diego, Cal.
William C. Ocker, April 16, 1916, Washington, D.C.
Robert Robertson, May 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Harry T. Lewis, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
Arthur J. Ohm, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
Arthur B. Neiswander, Aug. 10, 1916, Southern Dept.
Ernest Cote, Oct. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Clarence P. Young, Oct. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Alexander B. Culp, Oct. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Fritz Hinz, Oct. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Calvin T. Stevenson, Oct. 16, 1916, Southern Dept.
Ernest E. Hagelin, Nov. 21, 1916, Mincola, Long Island, N.Y.
Francis J. Vine, Nov. 22, 1916, Mincola, Long Island, N.Y.
James E. Carter, Nov. 23, 1916, Newport News, Va.
Leo C. Tobin, Dec. 1, 1916, Mincola, Long Island, N.Y.
Fred J. Scheidegger, Dec. 21, 1916, Southern Dept.
John Dolan, Dec. 21, 1916, Southern Dept.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 16, 1917.

The thrilling exhibition drill given Friday by the 2d Cavalry was witnessed by approximately 1,000 people. Another exhibition drill will be given on Jan. 26.

Col. Manus McCloskey left on Tuesday for Fort Sam Houston after spending some time with his family. Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington entertained at her residence on R street on Saturday with a large tea. Mrs. Newton D. Baker presided at the tea table and ices were served by Miss Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott. Capt. Archie Miller, 2d Cav., is recovering from his accident, having been thrown while schooling his horse in the riding hall.

Mrs. Lewis Foerster and her sister, Miss Taucher, entertained at supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. William D. Forsyth. Mrs. Alexander L. P. Johnson entertained at tea on Friday in honor of her sister, Miss Mix, of Nogales, Ariz. Miss Welsh, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Welsh, has returned from Philadelphia, where she has been visiting. Mr. Kimberly, of Old Point Comfort, Va., has returned to his home after visiting his daughter, Mrs. Joe R. Brabson.

Major and Mrs. William Mitchell entertained Saturday at the Chevy Chase Club at a dinner. Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, wife of Colonel Fenton, entertained on Friday afternoon for a number of friends from the city.

Mrs. Alexander L. P. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, entertained on Sunday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Mix, of Nogales. Mrs. French, wife of Major William E. P. French, entertained on Friday at tea at the Officers' Club for a number of friends from the city.

FORT MYER, Va., Jan. 23, 1917.

Capt. Nelson E. Margets left on Tuesday for Fort Sam Houston after spending some time with his family. Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., has returned to Mexico, where he will join his regiment.

The moving picture show, followed by a basketball game between the Engineers of Washington Barracks and a team from the 2d Cavalry, was held last week at the Y.M.C.A. building and greatly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. David H. Scott has as her house guests Miss Marion and Miss Laura Litterabrant, of New York, daughters of Col. William T. Litterabrant.

The Washington Riding and Hunt Club held an exhibition of jumping on Tuesday evening at the club house, corner of Twenty-second and P streets. The first prize and the silver cup presented by Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett for the ladies' jumping contest was won by Miss Edyth Howard, riding "The Duke of Norfolk." Second prize went to Miss Ruth Hitchcock, riding "Frederick," and the third prize to "Dandy," ridden by Mrs. Sinclair Bowen. The silver cup presented by Julian T. Bishop for the men's jumping class was won by Dennis Upson.

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riding "Ravello." Mr. Upson also took the second prize, riding "Westbury." The third prize was won by "Dr. Fizz," ridden by Col. Robert M. Thompson. Capt. Thomas D. Milling won fourth prize, riding "Frederick." Others taking part were Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Wahl, Miss Ethel MacMurray, Miss Elizabeth Scriven, Miss Carpenter, Major William Mitchell, Mr. Thomas P. Morgan, Mr. Ralph Coffin, Major C. W. Otwell and Capt. H. N. Coates.

Mrs. Robert W. Strong, wife of Lieutenant Strong, 2d Cav., has returned from Cleveland, where she has been visiting relatives. Capt. William D. Forsyth, 5th Cav., who has been spending some time with his family, has returned to his regiment in Mexico.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 9, 1917.

Capt. J. S. Coulter has arrived to spend a month's leave with his family. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Coulter motored to Washington to spend the week-end with friends. Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Guthrie, Miss Wilson, Lieutenants Gage and Melberg. Mrs. Smith, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Raymond. In honor of Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Raymond entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer, Captain Guthrie, Miss Bonzano, Lieutenant Melberg and Miss Kieffer.

Miss Marion Sladen and Mr. Comly, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Coulter. Miss Kieffer, of Philadelphia, was a week-end guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer. Captain Guthrie and Lieutenant Melberg had supper with Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gage were hosts at a dance at the post exchange on Monday. Mrs. Harris and Miss Bonzano left this morning for a few days' stay in New York. Eugenia and Margarita Harris and Dixie Kieffer have returned to their schools after spending the holidays on the post.

Fort Du Pont, Jan. 16, 1917.

Grip has gone the rounds on the post, but we are glad to say that everyone now is entirely well again. Mrs. Carr and Miss Stella Carr are visiting Mrs. Carr's daughter, Mrs. John R. Ellis. Lieutenant Berry, U.S.N., and Dr. Harrison, U.S.N., are also guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ellis. In honor of their guests Capt. and Mrs. Ellis entertained with a dance at the post exchange on Saturday. A delicious supper after the dance was served at the Ellis quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Nolan and Lieutenant Melberg. Mrs. Guthrie, who has been visiting her relatives in Dayton, Ohio, has returned to the post.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 8, 1917.

Miss Margaret Hunter, small daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, of Fort Barrancas, celebrated her tenth birthday anniversary, Jan. 4, with a party for Miss Phyllis Golderman and Masters Samuel Davis and Jack Wyke. Major and Mrs. Hughes, of Fort Pickens, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, of Pensacola, and Miss Davis were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. W. O. Davis at Fort Barrancas Jan. 6. Capt. and Mrs. Wyke on Jan. 7 had dinner for Miss Sarah Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins, and Lieutenants Jouett, Freeland and Kennedy.

The dinner-dances at the San Carlos Hotel are popular with the Army and Navy set, and many small parties usually enliven the week-end. Among those entertaining Jan. 6 were Lieut. E. H. McKitterick, for a party of four, and another party composed of Miss Rallie Fisher, Lieutenants Mason and Shock, Misses Kitten and M. Turner Merritt, and Messrs. Thurlow and Otis Clements.

Lieutenants Mason, Kirkpatrick and Griffin, who have been guests at the San Carlos Hotel for some time, have returned to the navy yard.

Advocating universal military service, and especially urging the development of our aerial defense, Godfrey L. Cabot, a wealthy manufacturer of Boston, is putting his theories into practice and is taking a course of aviation at the aeronautic station in Pensacola. Mr. Cabot, who has had considerable experience in flying, will be here about a month. He is president of the Aero Club of New England and one of the vice-presidents of the Aero Club of America.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 15, 1917.

Capt. J. L. Jayne, assigned to command of the aeronautic station at the yard here, arrived Jan. 12. Captain Mustin, in command of the station since its establishment, will remain for two weeks with the new officer. Captain Mustin, who has had three years of land duty, will probably be assigned to ship duty.

Mrs. R. H. Turner entertained at the Country Club on Jan. 11 with bridge in honor of Mrs. J. B. Mustin, of Philadelphia. Mrs. H. O. Mustin, accompanied by her two little sons, left Pensacola Jan. 12 for Philadelphia, where Mrs. Mustin will remain for some time.

Chaplain Joseph Hunter, accompanied by Miss Sarah Hunter, leaves Jan. 16 for Washington on personal business. The two horses, "Bob" and "Bunny," belonging to Chaplain Hunter, arrived to-day from San Diego, where they had been kept for several months pending shipment. Dr. and Mrs. Hunter,

of Canada, brother and sister-in-law of Chaplain J. Hunter, are expected to-morrow and will pay an extended visit with Mrs. Hunter and family.

Miss Margaret Davis was dinner guest of Mrs. Barnett on Jan. 10, and on Jan. 8 was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wardfield and Miss Wardfield at the navy yard. Miss Davis leaves about Feb. 1 for New Orleans and will stay through Mardi Gras. While in New Orleans she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pool, of that city.

Lieut. P. Bellinger, accompanied by Sergeant Crawford, of the Marine Corps, had a fall of some fifty feet on Jan. 9 while attempting to test a machine gun in an old Burgess-Dunne machine. The aviator and assistant landed in some shallow water, and though the machine was badly damaged, the two escaped with but few injuries, the former rather bruised, while the sergeant suffered from a broken leg.

A 200-horsepower Curtiss airplane arrived at the aeronautic station Jan. 11. Aside from its unusual size and power the machine is expected to display speed as well as climbing ability. Another important recent arrival is the Gallaudet, the first of its kind to be tried here. Because of radical departures in minor details from the standard construction, great interest is manifested in the airplane, which is to be tried out in the near future, a representative of the factory directing the assembly work.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 13, 1917.

Mrs. Emerson, mother of Capt. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., has given up quarters No. 1 in officers' line and left the garrison, much to the regret of everyone. Captain Emerson is serving with the 1st Regiment of Engineers headquarters at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Among the guests of a handsome dinner party given recently in the city, at which Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz were hosts, this post was represented by Major and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, Capt. and Mrs. John Neal Hodges, Lieuts. Edwin R. Kimble, Edwin A. Bethel, Xenophon H. Price, Brehon B. Somervell and Alfred L. Ganahl. The young brother of Lieut. Edwin R. Kimble, C.E., who is now in his second year at West Point, spent the holidays here with his mother, Mrs. E. V. H. Kimble, and Lieutenant Kimble.

On Jan. 11 the ladies of Washington Barracks were "at home" at their respective quarters to callers. Mesdames Gustave R. Lukesh and James G. B. Lampert assisted Mrs. Mason M. Patrick to receive at the post commander's quarters. Every Thursday afternoon between four and six during January and February the ladies of the line will receive at their own quarters, with the exception of George Washington's birthday, when the ladies will hold an informal tea-dance at the Officers' Club.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 22, 1917.

The first few days of last week were busy times at the administrative building of this garrison, with the arrival of eight officers of the Corps of Engineers, returning to complete their last three months of study at the School for Engineers, Lieuts. Robert W. Crawford, Edwin C. Kelton, Paul A. Hodgson, Ernest F. Miller, Thomas B. Larkin, Layson E. Atkins, Douglas L. Weart and William F. Tompkins.

Announcement has just been made of another formal hop to be given at this garrison Feb. 16 at the Officers' Club. Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., and Mrs. Dougherty entertained at a large dinner on Jan. 16, complimenting Miss Emily Kutz, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz.

The Corps of Engineer officers stationed at Washington Barracks were hosts at a second formal hop Jan. 16. It was attended by all of the officers and ladies of the post and many from the city. An orchestra of the band of the 1st Regiment of Engineers played.

Capt. and Mrs. John S. E. Young were dinner hosts on Jan. 16 for the Adjutant and Mrs. Myron Bertman, Lieutenants Jones and Thomas D. Osborne, the entire party going to the hop after dinner.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 22, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig entertained Sunday at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Posey, of Baltimore, and for Colonel Ketcham, Miss Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Coward and Lieut. and Mrs. Ford. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave an elaborate dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote. The fifty-five guests were seated at nine tables, under a wistaria arbor, in one end of the ball room, the rest of the room being used for dancing between courses.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Lohr gave an informal dance at their quarters on Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Fuller gave a buffet supper for twenty on Saturday, all going to the dance at the hotel. On Saturday Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Foote, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Brend and Colonel Ketcham.

Capt. and Mrs. O. M. Seaman returned to the post Tuesday after spending the holidays with Mrs. Seaman's parents at Fort H. G. Wright.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1917.

Mrs. A. L. Parmeter, wife of Colonel Parmeter, who is with her at the Macdonough Inn, is ill. Major S. M. de Loffre was ordered last week to New York, where he is mustering out the state Militia recently returned from service on the border. Mrs. Goe entertained Mesdames de Loffre and Foote, of Plattsburg, at a very enjoyable luncheon on Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. Bandholtz have been the guests of Mrs. de Loffre this week. They left Monday night for New York, where they have rented a furnished apartment at Broadway and 136th street. Mr. Miner, brother of Mrs. Miller, is in the post, a guest of his sister and his mother, Mrs. Miner. Mrs. Miller's mother is still confined to her bed.

Mrs. de Loffre entertained at dinner on Wednesday and Monday nights for Col. and Mrs. Bandholtz. Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Rogers are spending this winter in Plattsburg and are entertaining in their usual hospitable manner their many Army friends. Last week they gave a pretty dinner to Miss Dorothy Foote and Miss Katrina Weed, Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, soon to be the bride of Lieutenant Bull, 30th Inf.; Judge and Mrs. Kellogg and Mr. H. W. Bennett, a son of Colonel Bennett, of the Aviation Section, now on duty in Washington, and many other friends in town.

There was a difference of fifty degrees in temperature in thirty-four hours this past week, from ten below on Saturday morning to forty above Sunday.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1917.

Major S. M. de Loffre was confined to his quarters several days after his return from New York, where he went to muster out the National Guard. Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn and two children left Monday for Washington, and will occupy a little cottage just opposite the Zoological Gardens, just out of the city.

Lieutenant Waterman, 2d Cav., and Mrs. Waterman, who have been on leave, have returned to the post. Col. E. A. Root has been relieved from duty with the 50th and will be with the Illinois National Guard, with station in Springfield. At present Col. and Mrs. Root are in California, where Mrs. Root is convalescing from her recent illness.

Mrs. Sawyer slipped and fell on the ice in front of her

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quarters on Saturday and fractured her arm, but is progressing nicely.

Major Whitman, Q.M.C., has been ordered here, not later than March 1, to take charge and prepare for the four camps to be held next summer, the first one beginning June 2.

Mrs. de Loffre has entered her thoroughbred Scotch collie, "Dixie Mac," for the approaching dog show. He is descended from the famous "Wishaw Clinker," J. P. Morgan's noted champion.

Mrs. Eastman, wife of Captain Eastman, 30th Inf., and children are still at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Knight, daughter and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Foote, of Plattsburg, will soon arrive from Honolulu. Captain Knight has been transferred from the 1st to the 35th Infantry, now stationed at El Paso, Texas.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 21, 1917.

Mrs. Allen M. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, M.C., will leave the post Saturday for San Francisco, to sail on the February transport for Fort McKinley, P.I., to join Colonel Smith. Capt. Lawrence Butler, 4th Inf., Fort Riley, Kas., has arrived at this garrison and has taken quarters in the Cavalry post. Captain Butler is to be assistant mustering out officer. Miss Drew, of New York, guest of her sister, Mrs. Allen M. Smith, will leave Saturday for her home.

The 2d Minnesota Militia, recently returned from the border, are occupying the Infantry barracks. They will be mustered out within the next two weeks. Major George E. Houle is chief mustering officer. Capt. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E., U.S.A., late of the Philippines, has arrived in St. Paul, to act as military assistant to Lieut. Col. Edward H. Schulz, in charge of the U.S. Engineers of the Upper Mississippi River. Captain Wilkes may be stationed in Duluth; at present he has taken a house at 1092 Laurel avenue, St. Paul. Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, C.E., spent several days here, en route from the Philippines to his station in the East.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 15, 1917.

The Commission on Navy Yards and Stations, with Rear Admiral James M. Helm at its head, arrived at the yard last week and has taken quarters on the receiving ship Philadelphia, where Captain Coonts, at the suggestion of the board, arranged the quarters so that the commission should be apart from all social activities, in order to give their time entirely to the big problem before them, and, with maps, charts and all necessary material for their comfort and guidance, are now at work on a big mass of data secured before coming to Puget Sound.

Excelling in brilliancy all other social affairs given at the yard in many seasons was the reception held by Commandant and Mrs. R. E. Coonts in honor of Rear Admiral J. M. Helm and his board of Navy officers from Washington on Thursday. This was the first occasion since leaving the capital that any social engagement had been considered by the members of the commission. In the receiving line were Mrs. Coonts, Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, Mrs. Ivan Cyrus Wettengel, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau, Mrs. Barron Potter Du Bois, Rear Admiral G. W. McElroy, Mrs. Guy A. Bisset, Comdr. C. L. Hussey, Mrs. W. B. Wells and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary. The station band played for dancing.

Mrs. Orin G. Murfin arrived last week from Southern California to join her husband, Lieutenant Commander Murfin, who came up from the South in command of the cruiser Albany. Comdr. W. B. Wells was a guest at a dinner party given at the Arctic Club on last Tuesday evening in honor of Frederick W. Keator, Bishop of the Olympia Diocese, the occasion being the fifteenth anniversary of the arrival of Bishop Keator to take charge of the work in this district. Mrs. McWhorter, wife of Lieut. C. S. McWhorter, arrived last week to join her husband, who was due on the cruiser Albany, and the couple have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn.

Miss Mary Ingram Hoopes, daughter of Pay Insp. E. T. Hoopes and Mrs. Hoopes, left on Monday for Tacoma to enter Annie Wright Seminary. Miss Eleanor O'Leary, after spending the holidays with her parents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, left on Sunday for Tacoma to resume her studies at Annie Wright Seminary. The Misses Elsie Allen and Miss Myra Kilbourne, teachers at Annie Wright Seminary, were guests at the O'Leary home for the week-end.

Civil Engr. J. E. Gregory was given a surprise party on Tuesday evening, his birthday anniversary. The affair was planned by Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Paym. and Mrs. J. Hornberger entertained a number of friends on Wednesday evening in celebration of the anniversary of their wedding. Surg. W. M. Kerr arrived last week on the cruiser Albany and was joined here by Mrs. Kerr. They have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn during the stay of the ship in port.

In honor of the birthday anniversary of her little daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. W. H. Stiles entertained a number of little people at games and luncheon on Saturday. The guests included Mary Louise Duncan, Barbara McFall, Polly Larimer and Mary Hoopes. Cards were received at the yard last week announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Mary Jones Nicholson and Capt. Edward Hunter Durrell, U.S.N. Miss Nicholson is well known among Seattle and Navy people, having spent one summer here while her father, Rear Admiral

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Reginald F. Nicholson, was in command of the Seattle-built battleship Nebraska. Captain Durell and his bride will visit friends at the yard early in February on their way to the Captain's new duty as commander of the training station at Yerba Buena, Cal.

An eighteen-hole golf tournament, with handicap allowance, was played off at the yard on New Year's day between selected teams. Dr. T. J. Daly was captain of one team and Paymaster Colbourn the opposing team. The former team won by a score of 8 to 3. The following were the players, handicap and scores: Forbes, 0, gross score, 81, handicap, 8, net, 73; Waddington, 0-83-14-69; Fisher, 0-100-15-85; O'Leary, 2-83-16-72; Davis, 0-99-16-80; Ely, 0-108-23-85; Daly, 8-81-15-66; Colbourn, 0-102-16-86; Drury, 2-93-15-83; Heron, 0-105-15-90. The first prize was a loving cup, with Forbes winning second, six golf balls, and Lieutenant Waddington winning six golf balls as a consolation to the losing team.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 17, 1916.

Mrs. I. K. Seymour, mother of Mrs. F. D. Karns, entertained at a large bridge at the Collins on Saturday. Assistant Paymaster Mayo, who reported last week as commissary officer, and Mrs. Mayo are at the Bernard, Vallejo, and are looking for a house there. Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Sweet has left for San Diego, to inspect the Chollas Heights radio station.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Reardon are in California for a month's leave from the Hawaiian Islands and are now at Del Monte. Paymr. J. S. Higgins, Lieut. J. B. Byrne and Lieut. Richmond Bryant were among those who reached San Francisco on Saturday on the transport. Twenty-five sailors for this yard, nine hospital patients and seventy men for the San Francisco Naval Training Station also came in on the transport.

Mrs. J. T. Myers arrived yesterday from New York to visit her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. Mrs. S. P. Heim crossed the continent with her to join her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, in Vallejo, as did also Mrs. R. T. Keiran, who is visiting her former home in San Francisco. Mrs. Charles P. Kindlerberger, wife of Surgeon Kindlerberger, is out from New York and is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. R. Willard, in San Francisco. She was called to California by the death of her mother a few weeks ago.

Miss Ruth Updegraff, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Milton Updegraff, has taken up her studies at the University of California, Berkeley. Mrs. Orythia Gatch came up from Berkeley to-day on a short visit to Miss Dorothy Bennett. Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Hawthorne have arrived from Norfolk and are at the Bernard, in Vallejo. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Pierce, recent arrivals here, have taken apartments at the Charles, Vallejo.

Comdr. C. F. Preston, en route to this yard to assume command of the Milwaukee when she went aground at Eureka last Saturday, has gone to the scene of the wreck, to report aboard the Cheyenne temporarily. Lieut. M. S. Davis, sent from here as senior member of the board which had charge of the attempted salvaging of the H-3, is still on the scene, as are Naval Constr. R. B. Hilliard, Lieut. C. M. Yates and Ensign Parmelee, who went North at the same time. The Northwestern Railroad is to be given a contract to run a spur track out over the sands to the side of the abandoned ship. By these means her equipment will be removed and shipped by rail to Mare Island. To-day word came that a Eureka contractor was willing to undertake the work of salvaging the H-3 and the contract would be let at once. His plan calls for building a log road to the wreck and then, by means of smooth rollers, bringing her in over the sand and launching her in Humboldt Bay.

Evans O. Ames, son of Foreman Laborer Frank Ames, of Mare Island, received notice Jan. 13 that he has passed the preliminary examination for appointment as a lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He has been employed at this yard.

Owing to the fact that insufficient candidates applied, the examination for the positions of master shipfitter, \$8.40 per diem, and master locksmith, \$8, announced for to-day, have been postponed until Feb. 14.

Work was completed on the collier Mars to-day and a dock trial showed her machinery in perfect condition. She will sail at once for Talait, Chile, to take aboard a supply of magnesite before continuing on to Norfolk. She will sail on the return trip to Mare Island on April 1 and will then be one of the five colliers on the Norfolk-Mare Island run, the others being the Xerxes, Proteus, Jason and Vulcan. One of these is due to reach Mare Island each month and this will mean a decrease in the trouble which has been experienced in getting material from the East on account of the scarcity of cars. As much freight as possible will be sent out on these colliers. On the battleship California alone a saving of \$100,000 will thus be effected. Much of her steel will be delivered at Norfolk and then brought to this yard by collier.

Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting has been dispatched from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to Eureka for duty in connection with the stripping of the Milwaukee. John Colvin, a chief carpenter's mate who took his examination for promotion to warrant carpenter at this yard, successfully passed. Radio Electr. O. B. Earle was also successful here in the examination for gunner. He took the oath here this week and then reported for duty at the San Francisco Training Station.

Letters have been received by the Mare Island Retirement Association from all California Senators and Representatives promising support of the proposed legislation for the retirement of Civil Service employees. A ruling just made by the secretary of the Civil Service Commission in San Francisco prevents any yard employees serving as framers of the new charter which is desired by Vallejo. An election to name these framers will be held March 2.

EIGHTH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 20, 1917.

Although it is very hard to keep up the usual social customs of a regiment, owing to conditions that handicap, yet the ladies of the 8th Field are trying to make good in their own little circle at least. Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Gottschalk entertained the Ladies' Sewing Circle and their friends at their pretty bungalow home on McKinley avenue.

The entire regiment is rejoicing this morning over the news of the rescue of Lieutenant Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robinson, who have passed through such a trying and romantic experience in the Mexican wilderness.

Captain Locke is a recent arrival and takes command of Battery A; Captain Sturgill, our adjutant, is transferred to the command of Headquarters Company. Lieut. and Mrs.

Winton left El Paso this week on one month's leave. They will visit relatives in the North before the Lieutenant takes up recruiting duty.

Lieutenant Swing was taken ill while taking advantage of a short leave in Washington. All join in hearty wishes for his early recovery.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 20, 1917.

Major H. D. Thomason was host Saturday at a box party of twenty at the Grand Opera House to see "Experience." Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Cress arrived during the week and are at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. George L. Hardin, of Sam Fordyce, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Helmick.

Col. Julius A. Penn, 37th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday received orders stationing him in Chicago, giving him charge of the Central Division Citizens' and Students' Military Training Camp. The officers of his regiment Tuesday evening at the Menger Hotel were guests at a farewell dinner in honor of Colonel Penn, at which L. W. V. Kennon was host. The dinner was a brilliant affair. There was no set program. Gen. H. A. Greene, who responded to the first toast, referred to the loss that will be felt by the 37th and the officers and men who have come to know Colonel Penn, ending his toast with "It's an old, old saying that the 'Penn' is mightier than the sword; but what a victorious combination it is when the 'Penn' and the sword are one!" Colonel Penn will leave for Chicago Friday.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins entertained with a dance Tuesday evening at the post gymnasium. The 19th Infantry band gave an interesting program for the twenty dances. The receiving line was composed of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilkins, Madame Wilkins, Miss Wilkins and Miss Margaret Wilkins. Mrs. John E. Hemphill arrived Tuesday from Los Angeles, Cal., and will be the guest of her father, Col. Joseph Girard.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Kearsley Sterling entertained Thursday with a Dutch supper and auction bridge party. Mrs. John E. Stephens entertained at luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. D. F. Craig and Mrs. H. A. Smith. Mrs. William Michel entertained Saturday with a poker party for Capt. and Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. J. Tuttle, Miss Powell, Miss Mathews, Lieut. L. L. Johnson, Lieutenant De Costa, Dr. White, Dr. Bochs and Mr. Irwin Mantle.

The entire regiment, 1st Minnesota Infantry, gave an exhibition drill Wednesday morning in honor of E. W. Decker, president of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, and governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of that city, C. T. Affray, and several other prominent bankers who are passing through San Antonio. The officers of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry entertained at the dancsat Saturday at the Gunter Hotel. About 100 guests were present. The music was furnished by the 2d Wisconsin band.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 14, 1917.

Col. J. B. McDonald, cavalry inspector for the Western Department, will be in Salt Lake shortly to conduct the regular inspection of the Utah National Guard. Major William G. Williams, the newly appointed adjutant general, himself a former National Guard officer, says that the inspection comes at an inopportune time, as to the required strength of the Guard, as since their return from the border many of the men have had to accept positions which take them out of town, and consequently the number at the regular drills is smaller than formerly. This condition is offset, however, by the fact that the men are in fine shape, and everything connected with the work is far in advance of what it was a year ago.

A resolution was submitted to the joint session of the Utah State Legislature at its second day's session to abolish the Utah militia and substitute in its place a state constabulary. The action was informal and will probably be followed by a formal proposition to be a part of the state's problems for the next sixty days. The action was taken following a very able talk before the Bonneville Club by Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, who talked on preparedness, and who was later invited by the Governor and the leading men of the Bonneville Club to remain over to discuss the matter with the Legislature. Capt. Eugene Santschi, of the Logan Agricultural College, was asked to present Mr. Wood to the assembled law-makers.

The newly appointed adjutant general for the state has appointed a committee to rewrite the code under which the National Guard now operates and make it conform to the new law of June 3, 1916. The officers who compose the committee, which is now working on the matter, are Major John F. Sharp, Med. Corps, Capt. William C. Webb, Field Art., Capt. E. Le Roy Bourne and 1st Lieut. Lloyd Garrison Cav. The new year was saddened for the McIntyre family by the death on New Year's day of Mrs. Samuel McIntyre, of Salt Lake City, mother of Mrs. Allen, wife of Capt. Robert H. Allen, of the 20th. Mrs. Allen has been with her mother for some months on account of her illness and was with her at the end. She has left for San Francisco, to sail for Manila to join Captain Allen.

Mrs. George H. Huddleson, wife of Captain Huddleson, is packing up her household goods for the purpose of leaving for the border to join her husband, and she expects to go to Nogales Feb. 1. Mrs. William B. Wallace, who has been spending the winter in New London, Wis., leaves shortly for Nogales to join Major Wallace, there for the remainder of the winter. Their daughter, Lucile, will remain in school in the East.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Jan. 13, 1917.

Mrs. Walter K. Wright, wife of our regimental commander, who has been in Louisville and Indianapolis since the middle of December, returned to El Paso on Friday and is at the Del Norte for the present. Col. and Mrs. Wright have taken a house on Montana street, which they intend to occupy about Feb. 1. Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, who came down from Deming, N.M., to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Capt. Percy Cochran, returned to his station last Sunday. Colonel Bennett is in temporary command of two battalions of the Wyoming troops at Deming. Mrs. W. C. Bennett, wife of Colonel Bennett, expects to join the Colonel in the near future. At present she is staying with Mrs. Percy Cochran, her sister-in-law, at the latter's house on Montana street.

Capt. and Mrs. Bundel, 16th Inf., were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Catron at the Officers' Club on Monday. Captain Bracken left with the 31st Michigan Regiment on Sunday for Detroit, where he will assist in mustering out the regiment. While in Detroit Captain Bracken's address will be the Detroit Athletic Club.

Captain Corey, our regimental adjutant, who has been confined to quarters with a severe cold, is convalescent and has returned to duty in camp. Captain Corey expects to accompany the 32d Michigan to Detroit next week as assistant mustering officer. Captain Dalton was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Harris, of the Georgia Brigade, at the New Year's reception at brigade headquarters in Camp Cotton.

Captain Dalton was dinner host to Capt. and Mrs. Bundel, 16th Inf., who were in El Paso for a few days last week, at the Del Norte last Tuesday. Colonel Arrasmith is one of the members of the board appointed to conduct a series of troop leading problems for organizations of the National Guard during the present month.

Miss Fannie Chouinard, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs.

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"WAS JESUS GOD?"

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Chouinard, who has been spending the holidays with her parents in El Paso, returned to Knoxville, Ill., last week, to resume her studies at St. Mary's School there. Col. E. A. Root, 30th Inf., stationed at Eagle Pass, was a visitor in camp last week, calling on Colonel Wright. Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou leave to-morrow for Leavenworth, to stay while Captain Corey is at Detroit with the 32d Michigan.

It is thought probable that upon the return of the troops from Mexico this regiment will be moved to some other station on the border in order that the 16th Infantry may occupy its own camp from which it departed on the day following the Columbus raid in March of last year. Major Perry has been granted a month's leave, to take effect about Jan. 20, when he will visit his family in Washington, stopping off at his old home in Illinois on his return trip to El Paso.

Captain Dalton was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Pusey at dinner at the Del Norte last Friday. Colonel Pusey is C.Q.M., 7th Pennsylvania Division, which returned recently to the North for muster out. Lieutenant Lindh, now in the North on a month's leave, is expected back the coming week. Lieut. and Mrs. Lange have taken an apartment at the Alexandria, on North Oregon street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aiken and the latter's sister, Miss Stone, were guests at the Country Club hop last Wednesday. Captain Turner, Chaplain Chouinard and Lieutenant Gerhardt have been appointed an athletic committee, and Captains Dalton, Corey and Lieutenant Lindh the entertainment committee, to arrange for regimental affairs during the winter.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Jan. 20, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Wright were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes at a dinner bridge party for sixteen last Thursday and both won prizes. Miss Neely, sister of Mrs. Holmes, assisted in entertaining. Dental Surgeon Wunderlich, who left a month ago for a leave in the North, returned Saturday to spend a few days in El Paso before sailing for station in the Philippines.

Major Perry left on Thursday for a month's leave with his family in Washington, D.C. Just before his departure he received a telegram informing him that his oldest son had received an appointment to West Point, to enter the coming summer. Robert, the elder son of Capt. and Mrs. Stevens, has been suffering from an affection of the eyes, but is now improving. The young children of Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair have also been suffering from the prevailing colds.

Captains Dalton, Turner, Sinclair, Stevens and Smith and Major Knudsen officiated as umpires of a field maneuver executed by the two Ohio brigades on Friday. Colonel Arrasmith, attached to this regiment, was chief umpire. The same officers will be umpires on Tuesday, when the Michigan and Pennsylvania brigades will oppose each other on the mesa near Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Pat M. Stevens, wife of Captain Stevens, was hostess at a bridge party yesterday complimentary to Mrs. Walter Harris, wife of General Harris, of the Georgia brigade. Prizes were won by Mesdames Allison, Smith and Phinney.

Owing to a change in the policy of the War Department in the matter of mustering out the National Guard, Captain Corey did not accompany the 32d Michigan to Detroit, as was expected. Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou left for Leavenworth, Kan., where Kitty Lou will be placed in school, and Mrs. Corey will make an indefinite visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 20, 1917.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, spent Thursday in El Paso, on his return from the West en route to San Antonio. While in the city General Funston was the guest of Gen. George Bell, Jr., at dinner at the Toltec Club.

The 32d Michigan Infantry, under command of Gen. L. C. Covell, left El Paso on Thursday, en route to Fort Wayne, Detroit, to be mustered out. The regiment comprised 1,100 officers and enlisted men and traveled in three sections. The 32d arrived in El Paso on July 18 and served just six months. Prior to the departure of the regiment the regimental band of the 23d U.S. Regulars tendered the men a farewell concert as a token of the good feeling and friendship that had grown up among them.

The men of the 2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery have been heartily congratulated on their splendid work done recently on the target range with their big guns. Less than four months ago the regiment was the 2d Infantry of Pennsylvania, but the shooting done by them last week shows what can be done when men want to do it. Batteries B and E, of the regiment, being especially mentioned. Many of the men of these batteries are civil engineers at home and the knowledge necessary for that work has been utilized by them in their artillery practice.

First Sergeant McMillan, Company B, 2d South Carolina Infantry, who is the judge of the Civil and Criminal Court of Charleston, received his discharge from the Service, as urgent business connected with the courts in his home city called him there. Capt. Henry C. Pratt, ordered for duty with the 4th Cavalry, in Honolulu, will probably leave for his new duties by the last of January. Major Samuel V. Ham has been appointed range officer of the El Paso District.

A union church service was held at the big Tabernacle on last Sunday at this post. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., and Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 5th Field Art., combining to make the service a success and of benefit to the men. The large building was filled.

Lieut. Henry B. Lewis has been assigned to the 2d Infantry, at Honolulu, and, with Mrs. Lewis, will leave soon for his new post. Mrs. Percy M. Cochran, widow of the late Captain Cochran, of the Q.M. Corps, at El Paso, returned here this week from Cincinnati, where she accompanied the remains of her husband. Mrs. Cochran will remain in El Paso with her children until the cold weather is over at her home in Cincinnati, as two of her children have been ill.

With the retirement of Brig. Gen. John P. Kirk, commanding the Militia of Michigan, on Wednesday of this week, Col. Louis C. Covell, commanding the 32d Michigan Infantry, on duty in El Paso, became the brigadier general of the forces of Michigan automatically. Mrs. Covell and their three children are in El Paso with General Covell.

Predictions are made along the border that with the withdrawal of Pershing's troops from Mexico the Mormons at Colonia Dublan will receive little consideration at the hands of either of the Mexican factions, because of the assistance they have given the U.S. troops.

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The Plain Truth

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companies, the Army mule has fallen into disuse by the Government and the many animals have been leading a very lazy life, with scarcely any exercise, so orders have just been issued from headquarters that the mules should be called on for more work and the automobile trucks for less. The Army wagons are also going to pieces from disuse.

Announcement has been made that the 1st Aero Squadron, now stationed at Columbus, N.M., will, upon the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, be transferred to this post for permanent station.

Lieut. Gibson Hale, 3d Kentucky Inf., was shot and instantly killed by the explosion of a shotgun in his tent at the camp on Saturday. Lieutenant Hale and several other officers were planning a hunting trip for the following day and in inspecting the gun, a .45-caliber shotgun, a shell had been placed in it to see if it fitted and later it was accidentally discharged. The gun was the property of Capt. William King, one of the officers of his command, who was to accompany him on the hunt. The remains of the young officer were shipped to his home at Murray, Ky., following a military funeral held in El Paso. The remains were accompanied to the depot by the regimental band and the soldiers of his company and at the station a firing squad and the bugler performed the last sad military rites over the body of the young soldier.

Saturday morning during the hour of the funeral services of the late Admiral George Dewey in Washington, carrying out a proclamation of Mayor Tom Lea, of El Paso, all traffic and noise in the city was absolutely at a standstill, as a tribute of respect to the departed hero of Manila. Just as the clock struck the hour the fire siren sounded and in response to the proclamation citizens turned and faced the East and sent out a prayer for the dead. At the close of the fire siren's whistle four bands from the Regular Army units stationed in the district played a funeral dirge, the bands being stationed in different parts of the city.

An examining board has been ordered at this garrison to examine officers for appointment as Army chaplains. This order arose from the fact that several chaplains of Militia were anxious to secure appointments in the Regular Army when such vacancies arose.

The call for bids on several million feet of lumber to be used in the construction of cantonments for the troops coming out of Mexico was made this week by depot quartermasters at Douglas, Ariz., El Paso, San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas. The largest cantonment will be that at El Paso, where it is understood that the greater part of the troops will take station upon their arrival in the States from Mexico.

Col. Alfred Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Peter Hulme, entertained at their quarters at the 20th Infantry camp on Wednesday evening complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. George Bell. Mrs. Peter Hulme, sister of Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 20th Infantry, will receive on Tuesday afternoons during January and February at her home at the 20th Infantry post. Additions to the 20th Infantry social set are Mrs. W. W. Taylor, wife of Captain Taylor, and Mrs. Robert T. Phinney, wife of Captain Phinney. Mrs. William Elliott entertained on Thursday with a delightful luncheon complimentary to Mrs. William Scott Wood, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, who is their guest.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Nov. 10, 1917.

The following items are in the Guam News-Letter for November:

Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook, U.S.N., was appointed acting attorney general, and Lieut. E. B. Woodworth, U.S.N., was appointed acting surveyor of lands on Oct. 23, 1916. Ensign B. L. Dombrowski, U.S.N., was an arrival via the Thomas. Ensign Dombrowski is under orders to the Supply and is on temporary duty at the station awaiting the return of his ship to Guam.

Governor Roy C. Smith (captain, U.S.N.) and the officers of the station, during the stay of the Army transport Thomas in port, gave a hop at the Government House Oct. 26 in honor of the transport passengers. Among those from the Thomas attending were Comdr. and Mrs. Althouse and family, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. G. W. Dean and Miss Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillow, Lieutenant Dorst, Lieutenant Du Hamel, Miss Fowler, Lieut. and Mrs. Fridge, Lieutenants Herbert, Irvine and Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Kupper and Lieutenant Worsham, all of the Army. Orders were received detaching Asst. Surg. C. W. Depping and ordering him to the Asiatic Station via the November transport. The departure of the Deppings is viewed with regret by all, and the Doctor will be seriously missed at the hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn Grail Cook entertained a large number of friends at a card party at the Officers' Club on Nov. 7, the tenth anniversary of their marriage. The club was decorated with palms, air plants and cadena de amor. The place-cards were attached to strips of tin, and the prizes were hook ends of fil. The host and hostess received on the club porch, Mrs. Cook in a wedding veil and carrying a shower bouquet of cadena de amor. After refreshments dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. Those who won prizes were Governor Smith, Mrs. Manwaring, Major Berkeley, Lieutenant Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenant Metcalf, Mrs. Hartenbower and Mr. Perry. Others present were Captain Zuckschwerdt, Surg. and Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Berkeley, Captain Manwaring, Civil Engineer Burrell, Lieutenant Woodworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mrs. Metcalf, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Perry, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Hartenbower. Lieut. and Mrs. Thing had for dinner Nov. 8 Governor Smith and Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Peck.

Much to the regret of their friends in Guam, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hartenbower are leaving Guam on the transport Thomas.

Mr. Hartenbower has been in charge of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the past two and a half years, and under his administration many improvements have been made and experiments of great value to Guam farmers and cattlemen carried out. Major and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley entertained the Card Club on Nov. 6, when Mrs. Peck, Lieutenant Commander Cook, Dr. Peck, Mr. Wilcox and Dr. H. D. Johnson were the winners. Orders were received for Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook, aid to the Governor (and editor of the News-Letter), Lieutenant Commander Cook expects to leave via the December transport, on which his relief, Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., will arrive.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Dec. 15, 1916.

Capt. Ben W. Feild, recently transferred from the 27th Infantry, in Manila, to the 31st Infantry, arrived on the post this week. He and Mrs. Feild and the children are settled in their new quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon and Lieut. Ralph E. Jones have returned from the Southern Island trip. Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, 8th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley left this week for Baguio, to spend the Christmas holidays. On Saturday afternoon the Manila Golf Club gave an approach and putting contest, followed by a dance and tea in honor of Colonel Alverd and Major Gallagher, who are leaving for the States on the next boat.

Miss Margaret Casteel, daughter of Captain Casteel, 15th Cav., returned to her home on the post this week from a week's visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Reyden, at Olongapo. Major J. L. Knowlton, post quartermaster, leaves this week for the States, having completed his two-year tour in the Islands. Major Le Vert Coleman has been detailed to take the place of Major Knowlton and he and Mrs. Coleman have arrived for station. Col. and Mrs. Barth entertained at a pretty dance on Wednesday in honor of Miss Lee Gallagher, who is leaving on the next boat for the States.

Mrs. Kauffman, the mother of Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor, arrived on the last boat from the States and is the house guest of her daughter in the Infantry garrison for several months. Mrs. Hunter Liggett, wife of General Liggett, leaves this week for several weeks' travel in China and Japan. Capt. Ralph Talbot, 15th Cav., recently detailed in the Q.M. Corps, left this week for his station at Camp Overton. Mrs. Talbot and small son are visiting in China and will join Captain Talbot next week. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Crosby arrived on the last transport from the States. Colonel Crosby will relieve Colonel Gandy as chief medical officer of the Philippine Department. Lieut. and Mrs. Moose, 15th Cav., were among those who sailed on the Merritt last Monday afternoon for the Southern Island trip.

Mrs. Henry M. Dichmann, of Batangas, spent a week with Major Dichmann, who is a member of the student officers at the School of Musketry now in session on the post. Mrs. Bruce Magruder entertained at bridge on Tuesday at her home in the Infantry garrison in honor of Mrs. Kauffman. Col. Thomas Dugan, of Camp Stotsenburg, was a visitor on the post this week. Major Le Vert Coleman, Q.M.C., recently transferred from Camp John Hay, Baguio, has relieved Lieutenant Colonel Knowlton, quartermaster on this post, who sails on the next transport for his new station in Texas.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, Dec. 20, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr were recent guests of Colonel Hale, who entertained at dinner in their honor. Lieut. and Mrs. Lester Wheeler, from Fort McKinley, were recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. Persons. Mesdames Bartlett and Emery spent a few days in Peking recently. Mrs. H. M. Nelly entertained at a pretty bridge for Mrs. Persons on Dec. 9. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ford and Spielman. Capt. W. E. Gunster and W. E. Persons have been detailed to the Quartermaster Department, with station in the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Persons were guests of Col. and Mrs. Rand prior to their departure on the Warren, which left Dec. 14. Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy entertained at a Dutch supper on Saturday for Mrs. Talbot, who also left on the Warren for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Rand and Chaplain and Mrs. Watts were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Steele on Tuesday. Major Steele left on Wednesday for Chingwangtao to await the sailing of the Warren. Mrs. Alvin C. Miller was guest of Mrs. Christie for a few days.

Mrs. Mord Short, from Leichuang, was a recent house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet. Mrs. Edwin Bell, from Tongshan, was also a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes recently.

A number of ladies of the China Expedition have organized a bridge whist club, to meet every Tuesday. The first meeting was held with Mrs. Rand, Race Course road. Colonel Hale, Major Steele and Captain Ford have returned from an inspection trip to Tongshan. A covered skating rink for the use of the enlisted men has been made in Recreation Park. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. De Funiak have arrived for station with the 15th, Captain De Funiak to take command of Company D. Capt. and Mrs. De Funiak have taken quarters at the Astor House. Lieut. Wesley F. Ayre has returned from a trip to Manchuria, where he visited the Russo-Japanese battlefields.

A club for the enlisted men, with all the comforts and conveniences of a home, has been one of the most important "ideals" for which the chaplain has worked since joining the 15th. Recently the Waverly Club on Race Course road became available, and it has been rented completely furnished. Downstairs are a card room, a reception room and a large ball room (or assembly room), with a stage. Upstairs are a very large reading room, about 60 feet by 30 feet, a library room, a dining room and kitchen, a billiard room with two tables; also quarters for the servants.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 7, 1917.

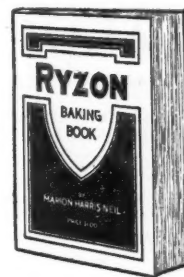
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Col. John Guilfoyle, retired from the Army at his own request, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Suzanne Guilfoyle, left for the States on Saturday. Colonel Guilfoyle will make his home in San Francisco; Miss Suzanne will attend school at Miss Ransome's at Pleasanton. The Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat were honor guests at a dinner given on Friday by Col. and Mrs. Henry Hodges. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly returned to Schofield on Wednesday on the Matsonia after a two months' leave spent in New York. Col. and Mrs. Frank Keefer were hosts at dinner at the University Club on Saturday in honor of the Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat.

Miss Dorothy Van Way has been the house guest of Miss

The Baking Knowledge of 10,000 Women and Many Famous Chefs



made the RYZON Baking Book

TEN thousand women contributed to the making of the RYZON Baking Book. From these contributions the judges, well-known cooking authorities, selected prize winners for the RYZON Baking Book.

Marion Harris Neil supplemented these with many others, gathered from her vast experience and her long years of baking and research.

The following renowned cooking experts contributed master recipes:

MISS JESSIE A. LONG
Instructor of Cookery, Pratt Institute
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JANET MCKENZIE HILL
Editor, "American Cookery"

KATHERINE LAWRENCE
Director of Household Science, Temple
University, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. LEMCKE-BARKHAUSEN
Principal, Greater New York Cooking
School

MISS ALICE BRADLEY
Principal, Miss Farmer's School of
Cookery, Boston, Mass.

MRS. HARRIETT COLE EMMONS
Manager, RYZON Service Staff

MARY MASON WRIGHT
Cooking Expert of the "Designer"

ELIZABETH O. HILLER
Denver School of Cookery

MARIA W. HILLIARD
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

MRS. ANNA B. SCOTT
Cooking Expert and Food Economist of
the "Philadelphia North American"

MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK
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The result is the first accurate, level measure manual for the use of baking powder. The directions for each recipe are simple and accurate—so easily followed that the novice can bake with skill and certainty—so original that many requests for it come from expert chefs of world-wide reputation.

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GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK

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The Plain Truth

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The New York Evening Post
More Than a Newspaper—A National Institution

companies, the Army mule has fallen into disuse by the Government and the many animals have been leading a very lazy life, with scarcely any exercise, so orders have just been issued from headquarters that the mules should be called on for more work and the automobile trucks for less. The Army wagons are also going to pieces from disuse.

Announcement has been made that the 1st Aero Squadron, now stationed at Columbus, N.M., will, upon the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, be transferred to this post for permanent station.

Lieut. Gibson Hale, 3d Kentucky Inf., was shot and instantly killed by the explosion of a shotgun in his tent at the camp on Saturday. Lieutenant Hale and several other officers were planning a hunting trip for the following day and in inspecting the gun, a .45-caliber shotgun, a shell had been placed in it to see if it fitted and later it was accidentally discharged. The gun was the property of Capt. William King, one of the officers of his command, who was to accompany him on the hunt. The remains of the young officer were shipped to his home at Murray, Ky., following a military funeral held in El Paso. The remains were accompanied to the depot by the regimental band and the soldiers of his company and at the station a firing squad and the bugler performed the last sad military rites over the body of the young soldier.

Saturday morning during the hour of the funeral services of the late Admiral George Dewey in Washington, carrying out a proclamation of Mayor Tom Lea, of El Paso, all traffic and noise in the city was absolutely at a standstill, as a tribute of respect to the departed hero of Manila. Just as the clock struck the hour the fire siren sounded and in response to the proclamation citizens turned and faced the East and sent out a prayer for the dead. At the close of the fire siren's whistle four bands from the Regular Army units stationed in the district played a funeral dirge, the bands being stationed in different parts of the city.

An examining board has been ordered at this garrison to examine officers for appointment as Army chaplains. This order arose from the fact that several chaplains of Militia were anxious to secure appointments in the Regular Army when such vacancies arose.

The call for bids on several million feet of lumber to be used in the construction of cantonments for the troops coming out of Mexico was made this week by depot quartermasters at Douglas, Ariz., El Paso, San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas. The largest cantonment will be that at El Paso, where it is understood that the greater part of the troops will take station upon their arrival in the States from Mexico.

Col. Alfred Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Peter Hulme, entertained at their quarters at the 20th Infantry camp on Wednesday evening complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. George Bell. Mrs. Peter Hulme, sister of Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 20th Infantry, will receive on Tuesday afternoons during January and February at her home at the 20th Infantry post. Additions to the 20th Infantry social set are Mrs. W. W. Taylor, wife of Captain Taylor, and Mrs. Robert T. Phinney, wife of Captain Phinney. Mrs. William Elliott entertained on Thursday with a delightful luncheon complimentary to Mrs. William Scott Wood, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, who is their guest.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Nov. 10, 1917.

The following items are in the Guam News-Letter for November:

Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook, U.S.N., was appointed acting attorney general, and Lieut. E. B. Woodworth, U.S.N., was appointed acting surveyor of lands on Oct. 23, 1916. Ensign B. L. Dombrowski, U.S.N., was an arrival via the Thomas. Ensign Dombrowski is under orders to the Supply and is on temporary duty at the station awaiting the return of his ship to Guam.

Governor Roy C. Smith (captain, U.S.N.) and the officers of the station, during the stay of the Army transport Thomas in port, gave a hop at the Government House Oct. 26 in honor of the transport passengers. Among those from the Thomas attending were Comdr. and Mrs. Althouse and family, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. G. W. Dean and Miss Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillow, Lieutenant Dorst, Lieutenant Du Hamel, Miss Fowler, Lieut. and Mrs. Fridge, Lieutenants Herbert, Irvine and Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Kupper and Lieutenant Worsham, all of the Army. Orders were received detaching Asst. Surg. C. W. Depping and ordering him to the Asiatic Station via the November transport. The departure of the Deppings is viewed with regret by all, and the Doctor will be seriously missed at the hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn Grail Cook entertained a large number of friends at a card party at the Officers' Club on Nov. 7, the tenth anniversary of their marriage. The club was decorated with palms, air plants and cadena de amor. The place-cards were attached to strips of tin, and the prizes were book ends of 181. The host and hostess received on the club porch, Mrs. Cook in a wedding veil and carrying a shower bouquet of cadena de amor. After refreshments dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. Those who won prizes were Governor Smith, Mrs. Manwaring, Major Berkeley, Lieutenant Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenant Metcalf, Mrs. Hartenbower and Mr. Perry. Othello present were Captain Zuckerswerdt, Surg. and Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Berkeley, Captain Manwaring, Civil Engineer Burrell, Lieutenant Woodworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mrs. Metcalf, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Perry, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Hartenbower. Lieut. and Mrs. Thing had for dinner Nov. 8 Governor Smith and Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Peck.

Much to the regret of their friends in Guam, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hartenbower are leaving Guam on the transport Thomas.

Mr. Hartenbower has been in charge of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the past two and a half years, and under his administration many improvements have been made and experiments of great value to Guam farmers and cattlemen carried out. Major and Mrs. E. C. Berkeley entertained the Card Club on Nov. 6, when Mrs. Peck, Lieutenant Commander Cook, Dr. Peck, Mr. Wilcox and Dr. H. D. Johnson were the winners. Orders were received for Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook, aid to the Governor (and editor of the News-Letter). Lieutenant Commander Cook expects to leave via the December transport, on which his relief, Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., will arrive.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Dec. 15, 1916.

Capt. Ben W. Feild, recently transferred from the 27th Infantry, in Manila, to the 31st Infantry, arrived on the post this week. He and Mrs. Feild and the children are settled in their new quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon and Lieut. Ralph E. Jones have returned from the Southern Island trip. Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, 8th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley left this week for Baguio, to spend the Christmas holidays. On Saturday afternoon the Manila Golf Club gave an approach and putting contest, followed by a dance and tea in honor of Colonel Alvord and Major Gallagher, who are leaving for the States on the next boat.

Miss Margaret Casteel, daughter of Captain Casteel, 15th Cav., returned to her home on the post this week from a week's visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Reyden, at Olongapo. Major J. L. Knowlton, post quartermaster, leaves this week for the States, having completed his two-year tour in the Islands. Major Le Vert Coleman has been detailed to take the place of Major Knowlton and he and Mrs. Coleman have arrived for station. Col. and Mrs. Barth entertained at a pretty dance on Wednesday in honor of Miss Lee Gallagher, who is leaving on the next boat for the States.

Mrs. Kauffman, the mother of Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor, arrived on the last boat from the States and is the house guest of her daughter in the Infantry garrison for several months. Mrs. Hunter Liggett, wife of General Liggett, leaves this week for several weeks' travel in China and Japan. Capt. Ralph Talbot, 15th Cav., recently detailed in the Q.M. Corps, left this week for his station at Camp Overton. Mrs. Talbot and small son are visiting in China and will join Captain Talbot next week. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Crosby arrived on the last transport from the States. Colonel Crosby will relieve Colonel Gandy as chief medical officer of the Philippine Department. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, 15th Cav., were among those who sailed on the Merritt last Monday afternoon for the Southern Island trip.

Mrs. Henry M. Dichmann, of Batangas, spent a week with Major Dichmann, who is a member of the student officers at the School of Musketry now in session on the post. Mrs. Bruce Magruder entertained at bridge on Tuesday at her home in the Infantry garrison in honor of Mrs. Kauffman. Col. Thomas Dugan, of Camp Stotsenburg, was a visitor on the post this week. Major Le Vert Coleman, Q.M.C., recently transferred from Camp John Hay, Baguio, has relieved Lieutenant Colonel Knowlton, quartermaster on this post, who sails on the next transport for his new station in Texas.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, Dec. 20, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr were recent guests of Colonel Hale, who entertained at dinner in their honor. Lieut. and Mrs. Lester Wheeler, from Fort McKinley, were recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. Persons. Mesdames Bartlett and Emery spent a few days in Peking recently. Mrs. H. M. Nelly entertained at a pretty bridge for Mrs. Persons on Dec. 9. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ford and Spielman. Capt. W. E. Gunster and W. E. Persons have been detailed to the Quartermaster Department, with station in the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Persons were guests of Col. and Mrs. Rand prior to their departure on the Warren, which left Dec. 14. Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy entertained at a Dutch supper on Saturday for Mrs. Talbot, who also left on the Warren for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Col. and Mrs. Rand and Chaplain and Mrs. Watts were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Steele on Tuesday. Major Steele left on Wednesday for Chingwangtao to await the sailing of the Warren. Mrs. Alvin C. Miller was guest of Mrs. Christie for a few days.

Mrs. Mord Short, from Leichuang, was a recent house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet. Mrs. Edwin Bell, from Tongshan, was also a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes recently.

A number of ladies of the China Expedition have organized a bridge whist club, to meet every Tuesday. The first meeting was held with Mrs. Rand, Race Course road. Colonel Hale, Major Steele and Captain Ford have returned from an inspection trip to Tongshan. A covered skating rink for the use of the enlisted men has been made in Recreation Park. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. De Funiak have arrived for station with the 15th, Captain De Funiak to take command of Company D. Capt. and Mrs. De Funiak have taken quarters at the Astor House. Lieut. Wesley F. Ayre has returned from a trip to Manchuria, where he visited the Russo-Japanese battlefields.

A club for the enlisted men, with all the comforts and conveniences of a home, has been one of the most important "ideals" for which the chaplain has worked since joining the 15th. Recently the Waverly Club on Race Course road became available, and it has been rented completely furnished. Downstairs are a card room, a reception room and a large hall room (or assembly room), with a stage. Upstairs are a very large reading room about 60 feet by 80 feet, a library room, a dining room and kitchen, a billiard room with two tables; also quarters for the servants.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 7, 1917.

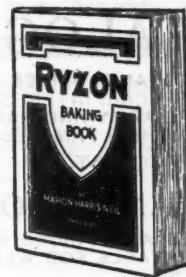
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1917 MILITARY AND NAVAL CATALOGUE

ILLUSTRATES AND PRICES MANY ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

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1218-20-23 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Port De Russay, Col. and Mrs. Ellis were at home on New Year's day at Fort Ruger. Lieutenant Kahle has been transferred to Fort Armstrong.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 11, 1917.

Gen. William L. Sibert, who has been on the Isthmus a short time on military matters, and Congressmen Norton, Miller and McCracken, who also have been here for ten days, sailed last Thursday on the S.S. Cristobal for New York. The Kilpatrick sailed the same day, carrying a number of Army passengers. Mr. E. V. Morgan, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, arrived from Lima, Peru, on Tuesday and during his stay on the Isthmus was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards. On Saturday Ambassador Morgan and his secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Edwards, visited Empire and were luncheon guests that day of Col. and the Misses Johnson. On Sunday the Hon. William Jennings Price gave a luncheon at the American Legation for Ambassador Morgan and Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, when Colonel Johnson and Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, of Empire, were among the guests.

Mrs. S. H. Hopson was a guest of Mrs. Herman, of Balboa Heights, last Thursday. Mrs. Twyman and three children returned Saturday after spending four days at Hotel Aspinwall, Taboga Island. The Misses Johnson spent last week-end with friends in Colon. Mrs. Alfred Erick spent several days of last week with Mrs. E. E. Boyers, of Quarry Heights.

Chaplain Miller is making the Sunday evening song services very enjoyable by providing excellent speakers at each service. Colonel Johnson addressed the men last Sunday evening. Mesdames Roscoe Batson and Herbert Wadsworth, of Camp Otis, entertained Tuesday at luncheon and bridge, and the following from Empire were present: Mesdames Miller, Waterhouse, Bugbee and Twyman and Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

MILITARY FIELD DAY.

Calixco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1917.

A military field day of marked success was that held at Calixco, Cal., Jan. 3, 1917, by the troops of Camp John H. Beacom, Major Frank A. Barton, 1st U.S. Cav., commanding. The sports were held under the auspices of the Woman's Improvement Club, and the chairman of the field day committee was Capt. George B. Conly, 1st U.S. Cav. The honor of scoring the greatest number of points was won by the 2d Coast Artillery, of Fort Baker, Cal.

In addition to the various contests there was an exhibition by the Washington Signal Company in erecting field wireless stations, an exhibition by the 21st U.S. Infantry Machine-gun Company, and an exhibition by a detachment from the 21st U.S. Infantry in pitching shelter tent camp. The official figures covering the results of the scoring of events for first and second places are as follows:

Three-legged race—1st, Bender and Willis, Washington Signal Corps; 2d, Easter and Shell, Co. M, 21st Inf.

Slow mule race—1st, Fleming, Washington Cav.; 2d, Deegan, Washington Signal Corps.

Litter race—1st, Troop M, 1st U.S. Cav.; 2d, 2d Co., Fort Baker Artillery.

Infantry equipment race—1st, Garnett, 2d Co., Fort Baker Artillery; 2d, Dykes, Co. K, 21st U.S. Inf.

Wall scaling contest, 21st Infantry—1st, Co. I; 2d, Co. L.

Mounted rescue race—1st, Troop M, 1st U.S. Cav.; 2d, Troop B, 1st U.S. Cav.

Potato race—1st, Golembiewski, 2d Co., Fort Baker Artillery; 2d, Willis, Washington Signal Corps.

Mounted wrestling between Washington and Oregon Cavalry, won by Washington.

Centipede race—1st, Battery A, Oregon Field Art.; 2d, 2d Co., Fort Baker Artillery.

The summary of points, firsts counting as ten, seconds as six, and thirds as three, was as follows: 1, 2d Co., Fort Baker Artillery, 41 points; 2, Washington Signal Corps, 26 points; 3, Washington Cavalry, 26 points; 4, Troop M, 1st Cav., 20 points; 5, Co. I, 21st Inf., 13 points; 6, Battery A, Oregon Field Art., 13 points; 7, Co. L, 21st Inf., 9 points; 8, Co. K, 21st Inf., 9 points; 9, Co. M, 21st Inf., 6 points; 10, Troop B, 1st Cav., 6 points; 11, Machine-gun Co., 21st Inf., 3 points.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 8, 1917.

Col. John L. Hayden, coast defense commander, and Mrs. Hayden were at home at Fort Casey on New Year's afternoon to all the officers and ladies of the defenses. Stormy weather kept the guests from the other posts from enjoying this pleasant affair. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George H. McManus, of Fort Worden, also kept open house on New Year's day, all the officers and ladies of the garrison attending. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Clarence B. Smith and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough.

Major and Mrs. Clarence B. Smith entertained at a holiday bridge-dinner Saturday evening at Fort Worden. The guests were Col. and Mrs. McManus, Major and Mrs. Greenough, Capt. and Mrs. Van Den Corput and Lieut. and Mrs. Tenny. Mrs. Burgin and her mother, Mrs. Derby, were guests at a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Ringwalt at Fort Townsend on Saturday. Capt. B. Kerfoot left Fort Casey on Thursday for

San Francisco, where he will undergo an operation at the Letterman Hospital.

Colonel Hayden and Fritz Hayden were guests of Lieut. Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, O.E., of Seattle, on a duck hunt over the week-end. Capt. W. F. C. Jepson left Fort Worden Friday for Seattle, where he joined Mrs. Jepson, who has been visiting relatives. Col. and Mrs. George H. McManus have been quite ill with severe attacks of grip.

Mrs. Burgin entertained at tea on Friday. Mrs. C. J. Bartlett has returned to Fort Worden for an indefinite stay, after six months spent in San Francisco and on the Mexican border. Major Bartlett, M.C., is expected home soon on a two months' leave from Douglas, Ariz., where he has been since the spring of last year.

Over a hundred recruits arrived at these defenses Saturday from Fort Logan, Colo. They were under command of Captain Hayden, who spent a few days at Fort Worden before returning to his station. Lieutenant Kane arrived at Fort Worden Saturday, transferred from Fort Ward, for duty. Captain Frank has been transferred from Fort Flagler to Fort Worden for station. Capt. and Mrs. Frank will arrive Wednesday.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 684.)

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. T. A. Thomson. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.
CHANCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Zamboanga, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. R. R. Stewart. At Zamboanga, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Chief Bsn. William Derrington. At Guam, M.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Gustave Freudenfeld. At Bridgeport, Conn.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard Werner, master. En route to Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CÆSAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. In Haitian waters.
FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FORTUNE (tug). At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. C. Y. Johnston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. In Nicaraguan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Owen Hill. In San Blas Gulf, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edson E. Scranton, retired. At Puget Sound, Wash.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. En route to Panama. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Baltimore, Md. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. At Tunas de Zaza, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hansen, master. En route to Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. M. P. Nash, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[NOTE.—We omit the Tugs, Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Vessels Out of Commission, and Naval Militia Vessels. The only change since the list appeared Jan. 20, is that the tug Uncas is at Indian Head, Md.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Brig. Gen. George Richards, Paym.; Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. Earl H. Ellis and R. S. Keyser, Aids.
Capt. David B. Willis, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M.; Philadelphia, Pa.
Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and L. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Rupert C. Dewey, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

Advance Base Force, Atlantic coast, Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, commanding; headquarters, 2534 South Cleveland street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Provisional Brigade, Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole, commanding; Brigade Hdqrs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

2d Regt., 7th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d, 53d and 54th Cos., Lieut. Col. P. M. Bannon, commanding.

2d Provisional Brigade, Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. Joseph H.

Army and Navy Headquarters

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Pendleton, commanding; Brigade Hdqrs., Santo Domingo City, D.R.

Artillery Battalion, 1st and 13th Cos., Lieut. Col. R. H. Dunlap, commanding.

3d Regt., 10th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 45th, 47th, 48th and 50th Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.
4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th Cos.

In the table following the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., 9th Co., Major John O. Beaumont.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Major Julius S. Tarrill.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Major Charles B. Taylor.
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 1st Lieut. Theodore A. A. Secor.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Randolph C. Berkeley.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Major Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 1st Lieut. Paul C. Marmion.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 85th Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Major Eli T. Fryer.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Major Hamilton, D. South.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., 49th Co., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Major John N. Wright.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 88th, 89th Cos., Col. Wendell C. Neville.
M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Francis T. Evans.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th and 19th Cos., Col. Charles G. Long.
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Bandle.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major James McE. Huey.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Harry Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., Capt. T. C. Turner.
M. Det., N. Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Lieut. Col. George C. Reid.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arizona, Capt. Maurice E. Shearer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. C. F. B. Price.
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, Capt. Joseph O. Fagan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. P. C. Capron.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 1st Lieut. S. B. Kennedy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. R. E. Messersmith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 1st Lieut. L. M. Bourne, jr.
43d Co., U.S.S. Illinois, Capt. J. D. Murray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.
55th Co., U.S.S. Maine, 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, 1st Lieut. E. H. Brainard.
52d Co., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Frederick B. Hoyt.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Alexander M. Watson.
M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wirgman.
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southey, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. F. S. N. Erskine.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.
51st Co., U.S.S. Vermont, 1st Lieut. Lloyd W. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Randolph Coyle.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 16, 1917.

Mrs. H. A. Wiegstein was hostess at dinner at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne on Sunday for Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Bailey and Lieut. and Mrs. Schillerstrom. Mrs. D. G. Berry and children left Fort Russell on Friday, to join Major Berry at San Antonio, Texas. Major Berry has been assigned to the 37th Infantry from the 24th Infantry.

On Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Schillerstrom entertained several Cheyenne friends, and Mrs. Barzynski and Mrs. Wiegstein, of the garrison, at a very enjoyable "kids" party. All the guests were garbed in clothes of juvenile cut. A very jolly evening was spent in dancing and playing children's games. Mrs. Kieffer and her guest, Mrs. Graves, are visiting in Wheatland, Wyo.

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NAVY AERONAUTIC SERVICE.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has written to Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering a letter in regard to the Navy's policy in regard to the upbuilding of the aeronautical branch of the Service, and the method of training officers and men. The policy, he says, is to develop seaplanes, dirigibles, and any other form of aircraft which may be useful, to a state where they will be of great assistance to the Fleet in the many problems with which it has to contend or representing the first line of defense of the nation.

It is anticipated that the following duties will be performed by naval aircraft: Scouting from ships at sea. Off-shore scouting from coastal stations. Spotting. Offensive operations against enemy aircraft and possibly against ships and stations. Of the duties enumerated it is considered that scouting is primary, and it is the endeavor of the Navy to develop aircraft for this purpose.

"Seaplane development has been carried on for several years," the Secretary says, "but has a long way to go before most of the required military conditions to make them a very useful adjunct are fulfilled. The conditions are much harder than for land machines; i.e., weights and head resistance are greater, difficulties of float construction are enormous, method of handling necessitates special construction, and additional engine power is required to break machine from water. Development of lighter-than-air craft is equally slow, as most of this work has been done abroad, and the knowledge on the subject in this country is very limited. Now that sufficient funds have been appropriated the Navy is in a position to push the development of this type of aircraft, and it is hoped that immediate results will be forthcoming.

"The training of personnel has been slow, because of the lack of proper seaplanes; satisfactory seaplanes for this purpose are now being produced. The Aeronautic Station at Pensacola has been greatly developed, and the school at that place is working to the limit of its present capacity. It is the intention to establish other stations as rapidly as the development of the air service will warrant.

"The U.S.S. Seattle, equipped with five seaplanes and catapult launching device, will go South with the Destroyer Force for the winter practice in the Caribbean. The U.S.S. North Carolina will again go to sea after her repairs are completed. She is also equipped with seaplanes and catapult launching device. Specifications for a special type of seaplane for use from ships at sea have been sent to the various seaplane manufacturers throughout the country and it is hoped that by next spring some of this type will be ready for use. The training of personnel is now progressing smoothly, and efforts are being made in every direction, both in America and abroad, to obtain material for the proper equipment of the Navy."

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

In order to spread some news as to the doings of the Asiatic Fleet, a new monthly publication was launched from the U.S.S. flagship Brooklyn, at Shanghai, China, November, 1916. It is entitled "The Brooklynite," and is a monthly log of that vessel, edited by B. B. Barber. Among other items, the Brooklynite tells of the great success of the troupe of amateur actors under Lieut. Glenn F. Howell. "The Seventh Wife," written by Lieutenant Howell, was an original musical comedy in two acts. Thirty-four actors took part, eight of them changing their rate to "actresses," all of them being members of the Brooklyn crew. The Brooklyn's orchestra of twenty-five pieces rendered the finest of music. "In short the whole affair," says the Brooklynite, "was wonderfully given, and was undoubtedly the finest show ever staged by Navy men. It was given in the Lyceum Theater, Shanghai's leading playhouse, before crowded houses on the nights of Nov. 10 and 11. The play was given for a fine purpose; the proceeds went to relieve the families of the men who lost their lives in the wreck of the U.S.S. Memphis. A fine plot ran from beginning to end." In the first act the scene was on the beach in Montserrat, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, one end of it ruled by the Count of Montserrat, the other end occupied by a Turk, Ali Ben Ali. In the second act the scene is laid in the harem of Ali Ben Ali. Many musical numbers were given. The staff of the company is as follows: Lieut. Glenn F. Howell, author, stage manager and musical director; Lieut. Edward W. Hanson, business manager; Chief Yeoman J. E. Keane, assistant stage manager; Chief Electrician P. T. Ryan, scenery and lighting; Corporal H. M. Buckley, properties; Bandmaster J. M. Acierto, assistant musical director.

On Thanksgiving day the Brooklyn was at Nanking, China. The Chinese rear admiral called officially, and received a salute of thirteen guns. Admiral Winterhalter and his staff immediately returned the call, and were saluted with seventeen guns by the Chinese flagship. At 11.30 a.m. the vice president of China, General Feng Kuo Chong, called officially with the military and civil governors of the province and their personal and military staffs. They were received by the Admiral, his staff, and all the ship's officers in special full-dress uniform. They had luncheon (tiffin) aboard, and afterwards were shown around the ship.

After arriving at Nanking, the Brooklyn received provisions, and had a Thanksgiving dinner "fit for a king."

The ship shortly after weighed anchor and stood down the river, bound for Woosung and Shanghai.

MOTTO FOR SUPPLY TROOPS.

A correspondent discovers the following memorandum recently issued by the supply officer of the 1st Cavalry, Capt. E. E. Booth, and in sending it adds: "A similar attitude higher up in that department would do much to remedy deficiencies. If you could print Captain Booth's memorandum I believe some good might come of it."

Motto for Members of the Supply Troop and the Ordnance Detachment.

First. Remember that the Supply Department is created and maintained for the purpose of supplying and serving the Regiment. Keep this constantly in mind and conduct yourselves accordingly.

Second. Our aim should be to grant every legitimate request for supplies, services, or materials made by officers and men of the Regiment. Don't haggle over technicalities or compliance with forms. Remember that the troops have to devote their time, thoughts and energies to training for field service. If the officers and men of the line do all the legitimate work expected of them they have not the time to inform themselves sufficiently in the multitude of details, forms, etc., to enable them to prepare correctly all the papers connected with the question of obtaining and accounting for supplies. Papers going to higher authority must comply with all requirements. But this is not necessary when they stop in the Supply Office. All that this office requires is to be told what is wanted.

Third. Study all the time for methods to supply the troops with everything they require without any effort or thought on their part or without calling on them for assistance.

Fourth. Heads of all departments are authorized to grant requests. The Supply Officer only can decline them. When impossible for the head of a department to grant a request, refer the officer or man making it to the Supply Officer. Remember that the granting of a request will be more satisfactory to the applicant than a reason or an excuse for not granting it, however good the latter may be.

Fifth. The Supply Department will have fulfilled its function only when it supplies promptly everything needed by the troops, without any thought or labor on their part.

E. E. BOOTH, Captain, 1st Cav., Supply Officer.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW YORK.

The Army and Navy Club, of New York, held the second of the club nights at its club house in New York city Jan. 17, as they have been designated by the house committee, in the form of a smoker. Capt. Rupert Hughes, the well known writer, spoke on the condition of the Guard. Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A., retired, gave one or two selections, and Lieut. E. Rice gave several humorous stories.

In the absence of the president, Gen. Leonard Wood, the vice president, Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, welcomed the guests and said that while the club house was not as spacious as might be wished, there was no doubt that a new club house would be assured in the near future. The new club house, he further stated, would be no more homelike, but more ample to accommodate a larger number.

The chairman of the house committee, Col. Medad C. Martin, U.S.A., retired, is most active in furthering the interests of the club, but as the sleeping accommodations are limited, he has been obliged to turn away many officers. This, it is assured, will be remedied in the event of a new club house, which is actively being looked into by the building committee. There was a large attendance of members and their guests and club night was voted a great success.

At the annual meeting of the club, on Jan. 10, the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; first vice president, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N.; second vice president, Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y.; third vice president, Col. Medad C. Martin, U.S.A., retired; secretary, Major Edwin W. Dayton, N.G.N.Y.; treasurer, Lieut. Robert C. Lawrence, late N.G.N.Y.

Three recent explosions in munitions and powder plants in the United States and England recently have caused an enormous loss of materials and some lives, the fatalities only occurring, however, in the British plant. This explosion took place on Jan. 19 in the East End of London, in a chemical plant in which munitions were manufactured, and it is reported that 300 persons were killed in the disaster. The censor has refused permission to the papers to print anything but the most general statements as to the explosion and its effects. The former site of the "explosive store" is described as "a hole a hundred yards across and eighty feet deep." Two series of explosions in the plants of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., at Kingsland, N.J., and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., at Haskell, N.J., took place on Jan. 11 and 12, the first causing the destruction of about 500,000 shells and buildings to the value of \$16,750,000, while the loss at the Du Pont plant was estimated at \$320,000, the amount of powder destroyed being 400,000 pounds. One arrest was made in connection with the Kingsland explosion of a man who was suspected of having some connection with the cause of the explosion. The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. was engaged in making the shells for the Russian government, which, on the statement issued by the company, appears to lose \$7,000,000 by the explosions. Investigations of both disasters are being conducted under the direction of William M. Oflsey, of the State Department of Justice. The New Jersey Assembly, at Trenton, have adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine facts in connection with both explosions. Tessie McNamara, the young telephone switchboard operator whose action in sticking to her post to give warning of the outbreak of fire was considered directly responsible for saving the lives of the 2,200 men employed by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, has received letters of commendation from all parts of the country. One of them, says the New York Sun, she intends to frame. It came from the U.S.S. Missouri, now in the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. It is signed by Lieut. Walter F. Jacobs, U.S.N., and reads: "The ship's company of the U.S.S. Missouri desire me to express to you their appreciation of your zeal and fidelity to duty at a time of extreme danger and facing almost certain death to save others."

The publicity bureau of the U.S. Navy recruiting service in New York city has issued a handsome calendar showing a reproduction of a spirited oil painting of a battleship. The vessel is shown rising on the crest of a sea, the white foam under her bow fashioned into the form of an eagle. The background is a luminous

CRANE-220

The radiator valve that will not leak. Ask about it.

sky of lemon and yellow, and the basket masts are touched with the light from the setting sun. Against the smoke blowing to leeward from the funnel appears "U.S. Navy," in yellow letters. All the work on the calendar, except the process-work for fac-simile oil-painting effect, was done by the men and with the equipment of the publicity bureau.

The late Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, was talking one day about railroading. "The best piece of railroad work I ever heard of," he said, "was performed in 1864 in Maryland. The Confederates were in great need of a locomotive, and their only hope was to capture one. So a small band of men was selected from Lee's army and placed under the command of a tall Georgian who had been foreman of a quarry and knew a good deal about derricks and rigging. Well, the Georgian took his men into Maryland, tore up a section of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, flagged the first train, and with nothing but ropes dragged a locomotive fifty-seven miles up hills, across streams, through woods and swamps till they struck a line built by the Confederacy. When the president of the Baltimore and Ohio heard of this, he would not believe it. He went out and personally inspected the route and said on his return that it was the most wonderful piece of engineering that had ever been accomplished. After the war he sent for the tall Georgian and, on the strength of that one exploit, made him roadmaster of the whole Baltimore and Ohio. 'Any man,' Mr. Garrett said, 'who can pick up a locomotive with fishing lines and carry it over a mountain has passed his civil-service examinations with me.'—National Tribune.

With an appeal which was sent out last week by the American Red Cross for funds to be used in further relief work among European nations, now at war, the society makes a statement of all expenditures made since the war began for such work. From Aug. 6, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1916, the Red Cross received contributions for war relief amounting to \$2,144,968.18. In that time it disbursed \$2,007,584.62. It has made 264 shipments to the allied powers and fifty-three shipments to the central powers. It has purchased supplies to the amount of \$415,674.34 for the Allies, and \$76,451.85 for the Central powers.

The Panama Canal authorities have completed their first important outside repairing job, that of the Norwegian steamer Themis, says Shipping Illustrated. The repairs occupied twelve days and the cost was \$42,768.62. The steamer was on her way from Iloilo to New York, when she stranded on the West Breakwater, Panama Canal, Nov. 21. She was floated Nov. 25 and after discharging cargo, she was drydocked at Balboa Dec. 10. The work performed was completed Dec. 22, the vessel ready to reload at Cristobal Dec. 24.

That the seventy-five members of the Washington police department who came to that body either from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, after honorable discharge, had all made good, and that recruits of this kind would be sought in the future, was the recent declaration of Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police in the Capital City. The statement was made in address before the President's Own Garrison, No. 104, Army and Navy Union, to which Superintendent Pullman was admitted last week.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is interested in the continual development abroad of "gas masks," used by first-line troops. Specimens of the early masks have been sent to this country by American military observers, but it is learned that the newer models, which are far superior to those in use in 1914, are not represented in the Bureau's "collection." Several American inventors also have interested themselves in the work of perfecting this equipment.

Dr. Carl Vogel, of Elroy, Wis., has been appointed a special assistant to the American Embassy at Vienna, in order that he may act as inspector of war prison camps in Austria-Hungary for that embassy. The appointment is confirmed at the State Department in Washington.

The Department of Commerce, Light House service, has issued a new Light List for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, corrected to January, 1917. It is a volume of 392 pages, printed in readable type, with a handy reference index.

The United States Government Dispatch Agency in London, England, which for some forty years has been located at 4 Trafalgar square, W.C., has moved to new quarters at 53 Victoria street, London, S.W.

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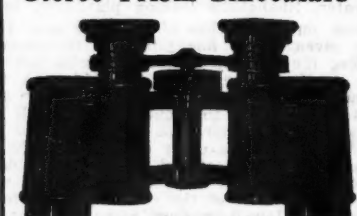
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